"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and cold to-day; Tuesday, clear and colder; high, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,358. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

20 U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK

102 Others Maimed as Troop Train Falls Through High Trestle in Mississippi.

WERE ON WAY TO A FAIR

Dead and Injured Were Members of 39th and 170th Coast Artillery at Fort Morgan.

CARS IN 60-FOOT PLUNGE

Relief Train Carries Wounded to Mobile—A Score More Are Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 19.—A special troop train bearing 179 officers and men of the Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth United States Coast Artillery and the band from Fort Morgan, Ala., and Fort Barancas, Fla., plunged through a trestle near State Line, Miss., this afternoon, killing twenty soldiers and injuring 102 others. All the dead and injured were enlisted men. The train was on its way from Mobile to this place, where the troops were to have participated in the Alabama State Fair.

The death list so far reported by the officers in command is as follows:

AYRES, ——.
BRIMM, W. H.
BISHOP, H. B.
BURLESON, G. C.
CHELEWSKI, Corporal.
GOODES, ——.
GRUCKLE, ——.
JOHNSON, ——, Eighth Regiment Band.
KOHLER, Corporal.
PARQUELLE, ERNST.
PROVENCE, JOSEPH.
REMSEN, ——.
TEBEN, JOSEPH.
TEEL, CLYDE.
VAN STEBBINS, ——.
One unidentified.

All the dead except one are said to have been members of the One Hundred and Seventieth Coast Artillery.

The wreck occurred on Buckatunna trestle, made famous years ago by the "Rube" Burrows train hold-up. The engine passed over safely, but the tender and cars left the rails and plunged to the bottom of a ravine sixty feet below. The cars were smashed to splinters and the dead and injured buried under the wreckage.

The coaches were well filled and when the three cars plunged through the trestle, the men had little chance to escape. The dead and injured were entangled in a twisted mass of wreckage, making it difficult to remove dead bodies or rescue injured.

At 9 o'clock to-night sixteen bodies had been taken from the wreckage and Division Superintendent Pigford of the Mobile & Ohio road said he was sure four more bodies were in the debris, which can not be cleared away for twenty-four hours.

Relief trains carrying physicians and nurses were sent from Mobile, Meridian, and Whistler, Ala., as soon as meagre reports of the disaster reached those places. The only means of communication to the scene of the wreck is over a country telephone wire, and only scant details so far have been received. The officers and soldiers did heroic work in rescuing the injured men who were trapped under the wreckage.

This casualty list of twenty dead and 102 injured is given in a short report of the disaster by Division Supt. Pigford of the Mobile & Ohio, sent to headquarters of the road in Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 19.—A relief train reached here to-night at 10:45 o'clock from the scene of the troop train wreck, bearing 102 wounded soldiers, eighty of whom were sent to the various hospitals and twenty-five to hotels, the hospitals being unable to care for all of them. At least twenty more are expected to die from their injuries. In order to care for the wounded the railroad officials used all the ambulances in Mobile. These did not begin to accommodate the injured, and the wagons of the Southern Express Company, motor trucks from the wholesale houses, and big delivery wagons were pressed into use.

Sixteen of the dead were brought here on the train, and the bodies of four others are pinioned under the wreckage. A company of local militia was called into service and helped to carry the wounded men from the relief train. The wreck occurred without the slightest warning, and those of the artillery companies, who were not injured, say that they owe their lives to the fact that the bodies of the dead and injured broke their fall.

There were 179 officers and enlisted men on the train, and when the roll was called after the wreck only fifty-two responded as being unhurt. Many of these were suffering from shock and bruises.

Capt. Brainerd Taylor was in command of the troops and other officers on the train were Capt. Greer, Lieut. Calvin Smith, and Lieut. Edwin Barlow.

The train was running at moderate speed. The engine passed over safely, but the three coaches plunged to the bottom when the trestle crumbled under their weight.

Engineer R. C. Deasley of Meridian, Miss., was in charge of the engine. S. V. Pruett was the conductor in charge.

Every member of the train crew was said to have escaped except one, who was only slightly injured.

The train, running as the second section to No. 4, left Mobile at 12:03 o'clock this afternoon, and was made up of three coaches and a baggage car.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Brig. Gen. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the Army, received an official telegram this evening notifying him of the fatal train wreck in Alabama. The dispatch to the Adjutant General said that the train was carrying the Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Companies and a band of the Coast Artillery Corps from Fort Morgan to the Alabama State Fair, and that the train had gone through a bridge near Buckatunna, Ala., resulting in the death of twelve soldiers and the injury of several others. No officer was killed or injured, and all except two of the living were recovered from the wreck. The message said it was hoped to effect the rescue of those pinned beneath the cars.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews issued orders for the proper care of the injured. It was said at the War Department to-night that this movement of troops had not been reported to the department, but had

Continued on Page 2.

A. M. SINGER WEDS NURSE.

Bride Attended Millionaire When Recovering from Airship Mishap.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A. Mortimer Singer, a wealthy American balloonist and a member of the sewing machine firm, was married yesterday at Hove Parish Church to Miss Pillavoine, a professional nurse, who attended Mr. Singer during his convalescence in London after he met with an aeroplane accident in Cairo in 1910, when he broke his leg.

The bride and her friends were Mr. Singer's guests the day before the wedding on his yacht, the Modwena, off Southwick, Mr. Singer staying at a hotel in Brighton.

Wearing an "aeroplane" hat and a gray traveling costume, the bride came ashore for the ceremony in a dinghy rowed by members of the yacht's crew, alighting on a landing stage specially built and decorated for the occasion. She was given away by Sir David Ferrier, brain specialist, a great friend of hers and, of the bridegroom. C. F. Pollock, another well-known balloonist, was best man. The service was conducted by the Right Rev. Dr. L. H. Burrows, Suffragan Bishop of Lewes. A small party of friends and relatives were present.

After the ceremony the party motored back to the landing stage and were taken to the Modwena, where the wedding breakfast and reception were held. All the boats in the harbor were decorated with bunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Singer left later for 48 Park Street, Park Lane, London, and will spend their honeymoon on the Riviera.

Mr. Singer is a member of the Royal Aero Club and has given prizes for flying competitions, the most important being $5,000 in a contest among officers of the army and navy.

Mr. Singer's fortune is reputed to be about $20,000,000 and his income at least $250,000.

Mr. Singer is described in the marriage certificate as the son of the late Isaac Merritt Singer of Paignton, South Devon.

UPHOLDS MRS. PEIXOTTO.

Woman's Political Union Protests Against Married Teacher's Dismissal

The Woman's Political Union, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the union headquarters, 13 West Forty-second Street, protested against the action of the Board of Education in dismissing Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto for taking a leave of absence to bear and rear a child. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook presided, and Mrs Henrietta Rodman was the principal speaker. Mrs. Rodman charged that the Board of Education's attitude toward women teachers was inconsistent.

"Is it a rule of the Board of Education to dismiss a man teacher who becomes a father?" one of the women in the audience wanted to know.

Mrs. Rodman explained, after the laughter provoked by this question had subsided, that the blanks furnished by the Board of Education for teachers to fill out said in brackets that the question whether a teacher was married or single should be answered only by women.

"Instead of being dismissed for bearing a child a woman teacher should receive an increase in salary," Mrs. Rodman said. "The Board of Education allows a teacher an increase of salary for a Bachelor of Arts degree. The degree counts for one year's experience. The teacher who bears a child performs a social service as great as the woman who obtains a degree, and she should receive a reward instead of a penalty."

At the close of the meeting, Miss Cook urged all those present to send telegrams to Washington demanding the release of Mrs. Pankhurst.

NO ACTION ON MITCHEL.

Wilson Reported to be Embarrassed About Accepting Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Although the resignation of John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of Customs for New York has been in President Wilson's hands for ten days, no action in regard to it has been taken.

The President has discussed Mr. Mitchel's action with Secretary McAdoo, but no statement is obtainable from the White House or the Treasury Department as to whether any determination of the matter has been reached.

In some quarters here there is a disposition to believe that the President is embarrassed by Mr. Mitchel's offer to resign his Federal post. It is said that if the resignation is accepted it will be asserted that the President is not in sympathy with Mr. Mitchel's candidacy for Mayor of New York, and that, on the other hand, if the President refuses to permit Mr. Mitchel to leave the Federal service he will intend to show that Mr. Mitchel has the moral support of the Washington Administration in his fight against Tammany Hall.

At the time Mr. Mitchel's resignation was tendered there was a disposition to construe its language as indicating that there was no necessity for his retirement as Collector, if the President was willing that he should devote himself to the activities of his Mayoralty campaign between the date of the letter and election day. Questions asked at the White House concerning this construction brought the response that the President had not interpreted Mr. Mitchel's letter in that way.

ANOTHER RADIUM SPRING.

Prof. Shrader Makes a Second Discovery Near Williamstown.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19.—Prof. J. H. Shrader of Williams College, who discovered a spring supposed to contain deposits of radium on the south slope of Domelt Mountain, found another spring of the same kind today.

While showing a reporter over the scene of his investigations, Prof. Schrader came upon a warm spring from which gas was escaping. The second spring is three-quarters of a mile from the other, and is on Northwest Hill, on the opposite side of the Hoosaic River.

Prof. Shrader's discoveries have electrified this town, and conservative men are discussing to-day the practicability of driving shafts to mine the radium.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Brasse, San Juan, Oct. 15. SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Oct. 14.

A pony glass of Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS before retiring for insomnia.—Adv.

DIAZ WILL RETIRE IF HUERTA RUNS

Requena, His Running Mate, Makes the Announcement for His Principal.

ADMITS THEY CANNOT WIN

Proclamation of Huerta's Candidacy May Be Made at Vera Cruz on Day of Diaz's Landing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 19.—In a public statement to-night José Requena, candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Diaz ticket, said that no candidate now before the people could hope to obtain enough votes to insure election, and that Gen. Diaz himself would lose in the new Congress, as they had so few partisans among the men on the slate.

He also said that he and Gen. Diaz would retire from the race if Gen. Huerta should be a candidate.

Señor Requena arrived here with more than a hundred prominent Felicistas this morning. Gen. Felix Diaz's brother-in-law has received a cable message from him from Havana, saying that he will arrive Tuesday morning.

The gunboat Zaragoza entered port again this afternoon with all its passengers aboard. Although Col. Vidaurrazaga, Gen. Planquet's private secretary, says that it returned on account of bad weather, it is now certain that he will await Gen. Diaz's arrival and deliver to him the important messages with which he is charged.

It is rumored here that the candidacy of Gens. Huerta and Blanquet will be formally announced on the day of Gen. Diaz's arrival.

APATHY OVER THE ELECTION.

Presidential Candidates Campaign Chiefly with Literature.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—With the elections a week off and the assurance of three candidates in the field for the Presidency, there appears to be no noticeable interest on the part of the general public as to who may win. Those who are expected to cast the ballots are lacking entirely in partisanship, so far as can be outwardly seen. There is no speechmaking in favor of this or that candidate; there are no parades, no banners, and only a few posters announcing the several candidacies.

Parades were placed under the ban at the beginning of the campaign by common consent of the cadidates, who feared disastrous consequences. The newspapers have paid little attention to the subject of the approaching elections, printing only from time to time deprecatory articles directed chiefly against the validity of the candidacy of Federico Gamboa, nominated by the Catholic party.

The "whirlwind campaign" promised at the outset by the managers of this party has failed to materialize, although the leaders assert that the work of organization has been pushed quietly. In the case of all the candidates, campaign literature has been the chief reliance.

Señor Gamboa early abandoned his first plan of making a personal canvass. He looks for special support from Jalisco, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and other central States.

Those who are conducting the campaign of Manuel Calero, the Liberal candidate, likewise assert that much work has been done in carrying forward the propaganda, particular attention having been given to the States of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, and Yucatan, where he expects majorities.

The supporters of Gen. Felix Diaz appear to have been more or less hampered by reason of the uncertainty as to the course the candidate intends to pursue. While those who are conducting the business of his candidacy have insisted all along that he is returning to stand for the elections, there are many prominent members of his party who frankly confess their doubts. His followers are depending for strength on the efforts of the "clubs," of which they say some thousands have been organized, chiefly throughout Oaxaca, Vera Cruz Guerrero, and the southern States. These clubs, it is understood, consist in many cases of only half a dozen sympathizers, who are working in the face of great odds in communities where the friends of Gen. Diaz are few.

There is no reason to expect that the results of the balloting will be finally decided until weeks after the elections. The law provides that the ballots shall be counted and the result announced by Congress. There is now no Congress in Mexico, and there will be none until new members are elected, coincidentally with the Presidential election. It therefore seems to follow, as one of the candidates has pointed out, that the members-elect of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies must be inducted and these bodies organized before the ballot boxes can be opened.

Just who will pass upon the election of Senators and Deputies does not appear to be clearly defined, but in the opinion of those conversant with political affairs, the Judges of the Supreme Court will be called upon to do so, or President Huerta, having assumed unusual powers, will take the duty upon himself.

A report current in the capital that Gen. Huerta and Gen. Blanquet, the War Minister, had been announced as candidates in the State of Chiapas, with their consent, was denied to-day in behalf of Gen. Huerta by Señor Moheno, the Foreign Minister.

Señor Moheno commenting on the speech of Henry Lane Wilson, the former American Ambassador to Mexico, at Spokane Friday night, said that such an expression from a man of his judgment and perspicacity, with an intimate knowledge of the truth about Mexico, was of great value to this country. Both President Huerta and he were greatly pleased at Mr. Wilson's efforts to correct the erroneous impressions held by the Administration officials at Washington.

In his address, Mr. Wilson asserted that the Government of Provisional President Huerta was just as legal as the Government of Roosevelt when he succeeded to the Presidency after the assassination of President McKinley, and that if President Wilson did not get behind the Huerta Government the United States would have to go down and take care of the country.

Señor Moheno said that Mexico had watched with special interest the election of Woodrow Wilson, believing that it would find in him a friend. Mexico had also looked for better treatment at the hands of Secretary Bryan, whose cordial words in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of his visit here,

Continued on Page 2.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES.

In The Times's Sunday Pictorial Section each week are the best current photographs. The thrilling Volturno disaster, Mrs. Pankhurst, the women golf champions, and the largest American college building, just completed at Princeton, will be among the subjects pictured in

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

KAISER LECTURES THE CROWN PRINCE

Summons Him to a Discussion of His Brunswick Indiscretion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Kaiser today suddenly summoned his heir to Potsdam for a heart-to-heart talk on the Crown Prince's intervention in the controversy regarding the thrones of the Duchy of Brunswick and the Kingdom of Hanover. Father and son met to-day for the first time in several weeks.

The conference was a complete surprise for the Prince. He and the Crown Princess had been motoring and hunting in Bavaria, the Prince having somewhat ostentatiously absented himself from yesterday's celebration of the centenary of the battle of Leipsic, which was attended by the Kaiser and all the other crowned heads of Germany.

Prince Frederick William had planned not to arrive at Potsdam until next Wednesday, the Kaiserin's birthday; but yesterday the Kaiser sent Adjt. Gen. von Gontard to Bavaria to intercept him and bring him to Berlin.

The Prince arrived here early this morning and motored to Potsdam at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Kaiser was awaiting him in the New Palace, where father and son were closeted three-quarters of an hour.

My correspondent at Potsdam telephones that the meeting was "extremely animated" and "highly political."

Although the Prince is staying in Berlin till to-morrow, he was not invited to remain to luncheon with his father, mother, and sister, among whose guests were the Crown Prince of Greece and Prince Alexander of Greece.

The Imperial Chancellor, to whom the Crown Prince protested that Prince Ernest Augustus ought not to enter Brunswick as reigning Duke without having made an emphatic renunciation of all claims to the throne of Hanover, was not present at the meeting of the Kaiser and his son.

BERLIN, Oct. 19. — The Crown Prince, according to an inspired statement given out before the Potsdam interview, was prepared to deny responsibility for the publication of his letter to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and to disapprove the use made of it. In this letter the Prince had protested against permission being given to Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, the husband of the Emperor's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, to occupy the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick without his express renunciation of his pretensions to the throne of Hanover.

TOM WATSON ALLEGES PLOT

Says Catholic Prelates and Taft Administration Conspired to Indict Him

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Thomas E. Watson, former Populist nominee for President and noted as an editor and author, who is to be placed on trial here to-morrow on a charge of sending improper matter relating to the Roman Catholic church through the mails, issued a statement to-night alleging that he was being made the victim of a conspiracy of certain church and Government officials.

The offense charged against Watson was committed in April, May and June of last year when he ran through those numbers of his Jeffersonian Magazine a series of questions in Latin which he alleged Roman Catholic priests asked women in the confessional. He was indicted in November, 1912. He asserts that Roman Catholic prelates used their influence with the Taft Administration, then in power, to procure his indictment.

Watson asserts that the matter he published was taken from books which had been circulated through the mails without protest by other publishers, including Prof. Peck, of the University of Virginia. He says the late John Hay's "Castilian Days" contains language far worse.

Federal Judge Rufus E. Foster will preside at the trial. Watson will base his defense upon the freedom of the press and the alleged conspiracy.

PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

Eleven Deaths in Novo-Tcherkask—Military Quarantine in Force.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The plague has broken out at Novopatrovsk, a suburb of Novo-Tcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks.

Eleven deaths have occurred, and the suburb is under military quarantine.

CONVICT VISITS DEATH BED.

Gov. Dunne Lets O'Connor Bid Good-Bye to Dying Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—James C. O'Connor, formerly a wealthy financial operator of Joliet, who was sentenced on Oct. 2 to the Joliet Penitentiary for grand larceny, was temporarily released to-day by Gov. Dunne on the application of influential friends, who asked that O'Connor be allowed to see his mother, 90 years old, who was dying and calling him. Gov. Dunne telephoned Warden Allen that O'Connor could be released under special guard.

O'Connor was rushed to his mother's residence at 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. O'Connor died at 1, ten minutes after she had said good-bye to her son. She was unaware that he was a convict. O'Connor returned to the penitentiary at 1:30

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

DIES TEN HOURS AFTER MARRIAGE

Dr. Solomon Fishel, Victim of Acute Indigestion, Expires Suddenly in Hotel.

Dr. Solomon Fishel, 43 years old, and for many years prominently affiliated with the infant incubator exhibitions on Coney Island and in other places throughout the United States, was married on Saturday night, and ten hours later died of heart disease. He will be buried on Tuesday next, the date originally set for his wedding.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning Dr. Fishel telephoned to Mrs. Charles Murray, a family friend, and wife of a business associate, staying at the Hotel Martinique, that he intended to marry Miss Anna Winter of 883 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, next Tuesday morning. Two hours later he went with his bride-to-be to Charles Murray's office at 22 East Seventeenth Street, and said that both he and Miss Winter were impatient to be married as soon as possible. They went to the City Hall at once and obtained a license.

At 7 o'clock that evening they met Mr. and Mrs. Murray at their hotel for dinner. Dr. Fishel complained of feeling ill at the time and ate nothing. After dinner the party went to a synagogue on Seventh Street between First and Second Avenues, where at 8 o'clock the wedding ceremony was performed in the Russian language.

Died Ten Hours Later.

Dr. Fishel and his bride, with Mr. and Mrs. Murray then took an automobile ride for several hours and finished the evening's entertainment with a wedding dinner at an uptown hotel. At 11:30 P. M. Dr. and Mrs. Fishel went to the Hotel Broztell at 3 East Twenty-seventh Street, where they had engaged rooms for three weeks, at the end of which time they expected to leave for San Francisco.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Fishel awoke and complained of a pain in his stomach. His wife called in Dr. Maurice M. Berger of 827 East Tenth Street, who said that Dr. Fischel was suffering from acute indigestion. For two hours the doctor worked with his patient, but at 6:10 Dr. Fishel died.

The bride became hysterical and had to be sent to her home in Brooklyn, but before leaving Manhattan she telephoned to Mr. Murray, who took charge of the arrangements for the funeral.

On account of the suddenness of the death Coroner Holtshauser decided that an autopsy should be performed, and Dr. Edward T. Ray, Coroner's physician investigated the cause of death yesterday afternoon. His verdict was that Dr. Fishel's death was due to heart failure, brought on by indigestion. Dr. Berger was of the opinion that Dr. Fishel had died from the bursting of an abscess in his stomach. Dr. Fishel's friends said last night that he had been suffering with stomach trouble for some time, and that he had been under treatment by a number of specialists.

Death Distresses Mme. Recht.

Dr. Fishel was born in Russia and was a practicing eye specialist in Budapest and other Continental cities for several years. In 1890 he became associated with Dr. Martin Couney in Paris in the infant incubator enterprise. The two men effected several improvements in infant incubators and obtained control of the exhibition of incubators in this country. They had exhibits in almost all of the large expositions in America in recent years and had concessions for exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. They also had permanent expositions at Coney Island and other amusement places. Dr. Fishel's fortune is estimated at $100,000.

One of Dr. Fishel's associates of longest standing was Madam Louise Recht, who came from Paris with him in 1900, and had active charge of many of the operating incubators. She is known as the "mother of the incubator babies," and her deep friendship for Dr. Fishel was recognized by all of their common friends. When she was notified of his death yesterday she hurried to his side, and physical force had to be used to get her away from the body. She was finally taken to her home in Harlem in a hysterical condition.

The body was removed from the hotel to the undertaking rooms of Frank Campbell at 241 West Twenty-third Street, from which it will be taken for burial in the Pleasant Point Cemetery on Tuesday morning.

The only relatives of Dr. Fishel in the city are his neice, Mrs. Hans Kronold, of 561 West Fifth Street, and Dr. Max Fishel, nephew, who is a dentist in Paraguay, South America, who is here on a visit.

EAST ST. LOUIS ABLAZE.

Fire Starting in Railroad District Spreads to Business Section.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—East St. Louis, Ill., with its railroad terminals, said to be the largest in the United States, was threatened with destruction by a fire which began on the bank of the Mississippi River to-night and rapidly spread in three directions. The damage quickly reached several hundred thousand dollars.

At 11 o'clock the fire was raging on the properties of the Advance Grain Company, the Chicago & Alton freight house, the Baltimore & Ohio freight house, and in the car-filled railroad yards.

Shortly before midnight the elevator of the Advance Grain Company, where the fire was believed to have originated, collapsed, part of the burning debris sliding into the river. The fire spread to the Clover Leaf warehouse and the business section of East St. Louis.

All telephone and telegraph wires in the vicinity are down.

SHOOTS BISHOP AT ALTAR.

Insane Man Wounds Prelate at Mass in Newfoundland.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., Oct. 19.—While conducting mass to-day Bishop March of the Roman Catholic Church was fired upon by James Hare, an insane man. One shot grazed the Bishop's head, wounding him slightly, while another bullet buried itself in the altar.

Hare had been quietly sitting in his seat, when, without warning, he jumped up, drew a revolver and began shooting at the Bishop. He had fired twice before several fishermen overpowered him and wrested the weapon from his hand. Despite his injury, Bishop March continued the service, after a physician had bound up his head.

SULZER PLANS RACE FOR THE ASSEMBLY

Expects to Accept Tentative Offer of Nomination from the Sixth District Progressives.

LECTURE OFFERS TEMPTING

Report Has It That He Had Pondered Taking Platform to Retrieve His Finances.

ALBANY, Oct. 19. — Indications tonight were that William Sulzer would make the race for Assemblyman from the Sixth District of New York County. Friends said at midnight that, unless he changed his mind before to-morrow, he would accept the Progressive nomination, which had been tentatively offered to him. Since his impeachment he has been petitioned by a large body of voters in the district to make the race.

Sulzer's plans, according to his friends, now are to leave here to-morrow for New York to hold a conference with Sixth District leaders. He is said to have reached this decision late to-night at the Executive Mansion. He has secluded himself from newspapermen.

It is asserted also that Sulzer is thinking seriously of taking the lecture platform. This became known to-day through the medium of personal friends of the impeached Governor. He regards the offers he has received in a favorable light, these friends say, and he realizes that there is no time like the present for him to enter the field.

One Offer as High as $100,000.

The offers Mr. Sulzer has received for a season of lectures are large, ranging from $10,000 to $100,000, the latter figure being the glittering bait held out by a Chicago enthusiast. In the statement he issued Friday night, a few hours after his removal from office by the Court of Impeachment, Mr. Sulzer gave his liabilities as more than $76,000 and his assets as about $11,000.

His friends believe that the unsatisfactory fiscal condition thus indicated will prove potent in inducing the ex-Governor to put forth some extraordinary effort to retrieve his finances, and they look for him to accept the offer of some one of the numerous lecture promoters now besieging him.

Mr. Sulzer, assisted by several men, was busy all day packing up his personal belongings. He refused to be interviewed. A force of a dozen men, under the direction of Chester C. Platt, the ex-Governor's secretary, removed all of Mr. Sulzer's property from the executive chamber and shipped it to a storehouse in New York. This was taken to indicate that Mr. Sulzer intended to go there eventually, instead of buying a farm.

Followers of the impeached Governor were jubilant to-day over their visit to the Executive Mansion last night to witness the presentation of the loving cup to him. While Mr. Sulzer appreciated the spirit of the gathering, he was somewhat vexed because one of his admirers carried off his familiar black slouch campaign hat. The man who got the hat, and, who, by the way, is well known in Brooklyn, proudly displayed the headgear to friends to-day and declared that nothing could induce him to part with it.

Four new flower beds in the front yard at the mansion, which workmen had finished only yesterday, were ruined by the crowd tramping over them, and the sod was torn from the lawn in many places. Workmen will begin repairing the damage to-morrow. Although members of the loving cup party stood on several pieces of mahogany furniture in the house, no serious damage was done.

Temporary homes have been found for the impeached Executive's three dogs. Mr. Sulzer was worried over what would beome of them while he and Mrs. Sulzer were finding a new home. An Auburn friend adopted one, a rare specimen of the blue bull type, and Emil Kavorick, the New York sailor boy and faithful bodyguard of Sulzer, took the other two home with him. "Patsy," an Irish terrier, Mr. Sulzer's favorite, had many homes offered to him, but Kavorick put up such a strong plea for him that he got the prize. When the Sulzers settle down, however, "Patsy" must be returned.

Gov. Glynn will continue to occupy his country home at Cedar Hill until early in November. The Executive Mansion will be made ready for his occupancy this week.

DUCHESS TO CROSS AFRICA.

Elena of Aosta Leaves Naples on Her Fourth Trip to Dark Continent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 19.—Duchess Elena of Aosta, whose volume on African travels was published this week, left Naples to-day for Cairo to make her fourth journey across Central Africa. The trip will occupy four or five months. She will be accompanied by her negro servant, Pedro, whom she brought to Italy on her return from her first trip. The Duchess has been commissioned to collect material for another book for publication next Autumn.

SAYS FRANK IS INNOCENT.

Fisher Declares He Saw Atlanta Merchant Kill Mary Phagan.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—The arrival in Atlanta to-day of a man from Birmingham, who declares he was a witness of the murder of Mary Phagan and who alleges that Leo M. Frank was not the guilty man, stirred the city as had no other development in the case since the conviction of the pencil factory superintendent of the crime.

The newcomer gave his name as I. W. Fisher. He said he formerly lived in Atlanta, but after the crime was offered money to leave and finally, as the result of threats, did so. Before coming here he went to Chief of Police Bodeker of Birmingham and told his story. According to Bodeker, the man accused a well-known merchant of Atlanta of the crime and said he was confessing because conscience-stricken; he had not done so before because he had not believed Frank would be convicted.

The man reached Atlanta early this morning and managed to reach the office of Luther Rosser, attorney for the defense. The Frank petition for a new trial will be heard next Wednesday.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER VERY ILL

Her Condition Such That Return to New York Is Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller's health is such that Mr. Rockefeller has been forced to abandon his idea of returning to New York in time to cast his vote in the Mayoralty election in November.

The exact nature of Mrs. Rockefeller's ailment is carefully concealed from the public and even from close friends of the family. She is confined to her Forest Hill home, and has not been seen in public for several weeks. Mr. Rockefeller attended church to-day as usual, but politely declined to be specific in answering inquiries as to the health of his wife. He generally leaves for New York to establish his Winter residence by Oct. 1, but to-day he said that Mrs. Rockefeller's condition would not permit of the trip before the latter part of November at the earliest.

NECK BROKEN, LIVED A YEAR

Weeks Dived Into Shallow Water While Bathing at Babylon, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 19.—Joseph Weeks of this place, who broke his neck on July 7, 1912, when he dived into shallow water while bathing, died in the Southside Hospital here to-day. At the time he suffered his injury he was rescued by his friend, Joseph Devell, who was bathing with him.

Mr. Weeks was taken at once to the Southside Hospital, and he stayed there until his death. His mind was clear until the end, but he never regained the use of his limbs. He was always cheerful and hopeful, and visitors to the hospital showed him many attentions. He was wheeled around the village in a chair, and often attended ball games in that way.

MILK MEN FINED $16,800.

State Accused New Yorkers of Skimming Cream from 168 Cans.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—A verdict for $16,800 was directed to be entered by Justice A. E. Gladding in the Supreme Court on Thursday in an action brought by the State of New York against Nathan Abramson and Aaron Fichandler, New York milk dealers, whom the State accused of skimming the cream from 168 cans of milk.

Attorney A. C. Fenton, representing the defendants, asked that the case go over, but this was refused. Evidence that the cream was taken from the cans at the Arena Creamery was given by former employes.

In February, 1911, a similar case was tried, resulting in a verdict of $50 a can on 336 cans. The judgment was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and on this finding Justice Gladding based the verdict he directed against the New York milkmen.

GAME WARDEN SHOT.

Pursuing Three Italian Hunters When One Turned and Fired.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 19.—John Reinbolt, a game warden from Hackensack, went motoring toward Tappan Borough this afternoon in search of Italians reported to be hunting in the Green Woods near the New York State line. He was driving through the woods when he came upon three of those he sought, and jumping from his car, he started in pursuit. He was gaining on them when one of the three wheeled about, pointed his gun at the warden and fired twice. The first shot struck Reinbolt in the face, practically blowing away his nose. The second pierced his stomach.

Reinbolt's companion called a farmer from the edge of the woods, lifted the wounded man to the car and took him across the line to Piermont, whence he was later removed to the Nyack Hospital. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. Reinbolt is 30 years old and was to have been married this week. A posse spent the afternoon and evening searching the countryside for some trace of the three Italians.

FIND HUMAN ASHES AT SEA.

Atlantic City Police Investigate Belated Cremation of Irene Haffa.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19.—The authorities of this city and Philadelphia are investigating the circumstances under which a copper box containing the ashes of Irene Haffa, who died at the age of 75 years in Philadelphia on Oct. 6, 1908, came to be floating in the ocean off this place.

The box was found to-day by Capt. Horace Smith of 137 South Mission Avenue, who saw it bobbing about on the waves near his boat. In the box when he opened it he found two cards. One bore the name of the person whose body had been cremated and the time of her death, and the other set forth that the cremation had been performed by the Charlton Hills Cemetery Company in Philadelphia on Oct. 14, 1913. It is this delay in cremating the body as well as the discovery of the box in the ocean which puzzles the authorities.

SPLIT ON VON RUCK TESTS.

Tuberculosis Serum Experiments to be Continued in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Differences with Dr. Von Ruck concerning Government experiments with his tuberculosis vaccine under the direction of the Surgeons General of the Navy and the Public Health Service, have caused a cessation of the tests at the Von Ruck Sanitarium at Asheville, N. C.

The trouble is said to have arisen from the insistence of the Public Health Service on the investigation being conducted along strictly scientific lines. In accordance with the ideas of Government medical officers, but Dr. Von Ruck felt that his own methods were best, and the differences could not be reconciled.

Experiments with the vaccine will not be abandoned, it was said to-night, but would be continued at the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health Service in Washington under Surgeons Anderson and Stimson.

Dr. von Ruck has a high standing in the treatment of tuberculosis, and his work attracted attention in Washington at the time of the publicity of Dr. Friedmann's so-called cure. It was at the instance of Secretary Daniels, who was well acquainted with Dr. von Ruck's reputation, that Surgeon General Stokes of the navy undertook to make an inquiry into the efficacy of the vaccine. Subsequently the Senate called for a report from the Public Health Service in regard to this and other vaccines and serums for the treatment of tuberculosis. A preliminary report spoke highly of the von Ruck treatment, and recommended that the experiments be continued.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., N'klyn.—Adv.

WILSON TAKES UP PANKHURST CASE

President to Confer To-day with Caminetti on Suffragette Leader's Appeal.

MAY LET HER IN ON BOND

Protests Against Deportation Deluge White House—Adherents Predict Victory.

READY TO "HUNGER STRIKE"

Militant Held at Ellis Island Says She Will Be Dead in Twenty-four Hours if Sent Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson took a hand to-night in the case of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British militant suffragette leader, who was ordered deported by a special Board of Inquiry yesterday at New York, when he arranged for a conference at the White House to-morrow with William B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, and Anthony Caminetti, the Commissioner General of Immigration, in regard to Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal from the deporting order.

While no official statement on the subject was forthcoming from the White House, it was said that the President's course was due to the fact that an avalanche of telegrams protesting against the action of the Board of Inquiry had descended on him today from all parts of the country and he had decided to look into the case presonally.

This move of the President has encouraged sympathizers with Mrs. Pankhurst to believe that the President is inclined to permit the English leader to enter the United States under bond.

The announcement that the President had interposed in the case was made to-night after Mr. Caminetti had given a ruling this afternoon continuing the order for Mrs. Pankhurst's detention until after a decision could be rendered as a result of a formal hearing set for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Commissioner General's ruling followed a hearing granted to-day to Herbert Reeves, retained by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to represent Mrs. Pankhurst, and Frank S. O'Neill, counsel for the Madison Square Garden Company, with which Mrs. Pankhurst has a contract to deliver lectures. The hearing was begun at 11 A. M. A recess was taken from noon until 2 o'clock, and the Commissioner General's ruling was rendered after argument of about half an hour at the second session.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner General argument will be presented at the hearing to-morrow as to the extent of the militant movement in England, and as to whether the offense of which Mrs. Pankhurst was convicted was political.

Political Aspect of Case.

The Commissioner General indicated by questions that he would give much attention to the political aspect of the case and also to statements bearing on the question of how widespread was the militant cause in Mrs. Pankhurst's country. One inference drawn from his suggestions was that if the militant movement was general in England it might be regarded as political. The immigration laws provide that alien political offenders shall not be excluded from the United States unless their offenses involve moral turpitude. Much of to-day's argument was devoted to show that moral turpitude on Mrs. Pankhurst's part had not been proved in her trials. Mr. Caminetti said to-night:

"I have not made up my mind in this case one way or the other, but I int

property rights involved in Mrs. Pankhurst's contracts to deliver lectures in this country would not enter into the case for the present, he said.

Mr. Caminetti then told Messrs. Reeves and O'Neill that they need not submit argument as to the first three convictions of Mrs. Pankhurst for violating police regulations. Later he laid stress on the fact that the attempt of suffragettes under Mrs. Pankhurst's leadership to present a petition to the House of Commons and their participation in so-called suffrage riots would have no bearing on the case. The question whether the crime of which Mrs. Pankhurst was convicted involved moral turpitude was the essential thing to be considered, he indicated.

Before the argument proper was begun Mr. Caminetti said he would be glad to give further hearings to Mrs. Pankhurst in regard to her objections to the course of procedure followed yesterday by the Ellis Island Board of Inquiry in her examination. These objections were based on the secret character of her examination and the alleged bad moral effect of a star chamber hearing. He had seen these objections stated in newspaper interviews with Mrs. Pankhurst, he said, and was willing to have them amplified.

Mr. Reeves's Argument.

Standing only a few feet away from the Commissioner General, and speaking in a conversational tone, while a heavy, cold rain pattered on the window panes, Mr. Reeves argued that Mrs. Pankhurst's two convictions for conspiracy, the second involving the attempt to burn the country house of David Lloyd George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, did not involve moral turpitude. Mr. Reeves declared that the meaning of the term "moral turpitude" was open to debate.

"My understanding of it in a legal sense," he said, "is that it involves a crime committed with criminal intent. Such an intent has never been charged against Mrs. Pankhurst. There has never been any question as to her good faith. She is working for what she believes to be the betterment of her sex and race. From any standpoint her hands are morally clean.

"Prior to her departure from England the Government there allowed her to come and go at will and even to make speeches. Her departure was announced publicly and no effort was made to intercept her. If the Government of Great Britain thinks so little of her as a criminal that she is allowed to go about in this way, there is not much to substantiate the charge here that she is guilty of moral turpitude."

Mr. Caminetti interrpted Mr. Reeves to declare that statements attributed to Mrs. Pankhurst, that papers furnished to the Ellis Island authorities by her political opponents" had played a part in the proceedings leading up to the order for her deportation, were not in accordance with the facts. Mr. Caminetti handed to the attorneys for Mrs. Pankhurst a number of newspaper clippings with reference to her convictions that had been furnished by the American Consul General in London, and explained that the Department of Labor had taken no cognizance whatever of these or any other newspaper articles. He promised that the attorneys should have every document and newspaper clipping bearing on the case that was in the possession of the department or the Ellis Island authorities. Law Oficer Parker explained that the clippings simply furnished the Ellis Island examiners with a basis for their questions, and had no direct bearing on the case.

Mr. Reeves next expressed satisfaction over the manner in which Mrs. Pankhurst had been treated. Every possible courtesy had been shown her, he said.

Mr. O'Neill explained that he appeared as the representative of William Wellman, manager of Madison Square Garden, but in view of the Commissioner General's ruling that the matter of Mrs. Pankhurst's contracts to deliver lectures was not an issue at this time, he would regard himself as associated with Mr. Reeves as counsel for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mr. O'Neill declared that Mrs. Pankhurst's character was above reproach. She was in this country on a lecture tour with a contract to fulfill, he said, and he promised that if admitted she would observe the proprieties by not preaching any militant doctrine or attempting to incite to riot.

Cites Marie Lloyd Case.

Mr. Reeves referred to the recent case of Marie Lloyd, the English vaudeville performer, as a precedent for the admission of Mrs. Pankhurst under bond. The Department of Labor overruled the order for Miss Lloyd's deportation, and permitted her to enter the United States under bond to leave the country when she had carried out her vaudeville contract.

In the course of his remarks Mr. O'Neill referred to Mrs. Pankhurst as a "prisoner." This brought from the Commissioner General an explanation that the term was not a proper one to apply to Mrs. Pankhurst.

"She is not a prisoner, nor is she restrained of her liberty in any such way," he said.

Mr. O'Neill pleaded that Mrs. Pankhurst be permitted to land under bond so that she could keep her engagements.

"If she is not allowed to enter the Port of New York to-morrow," he said, "she will be deprived of substantial property rights."

An expression of the hope by Mr. O'Neill that the Commissioner General would not be influenced in arriving at his decision by editorials in British newspapers forwarded by the American Consul General in London brought from Mr. Caminetti an emphatic repetition of his declaration that newspaper clippings would have no consideration.

"The practice of this department in such cases," interposed Mr. Reeves, "is based, I suppose, on the American idea of fair play. Now, Mrs. Pankhurst has certain ideals, and she would like your Honor to take this matter under consideration as soon as possible. It seems to me that we could thrash the matter out to-day and put Madison Square Garden in a position where it would fulfill its contract for the appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst."

"Everything shows that we have done everything to bring about an early decision in the case," answered Mr. Caminetti.

Reeves Praises Caminetti.

"Yes, everybody must appreciate your uniform and manly courtesy toward Mrs. Pankhurst," assented Mr. Reeve, and Mr. O'Neill agreed with him.

Mr. Reeves again referred to the editorials from British newspapers that had been sent to Mr. Caminetti, and the latter repeated that his only purpose in handing them to counsel was to give Mr. Reeves and Mr. O'Neill access to everything that bore on the case, so that they could not believe that anything had been withheld from them.

"I have no purpose of considering them," said the Commissioner General.

"But if Your Honor makes these editorials a part of the record," Mr. Reeves argued, "and it becomes necessary to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, then these editorials would become very material."

"They don't matter a pinhead," the Commissioner General replied. "I promise you, gentlemen, that I will not even read them. If you think these editorials should be stricken from the record, a motion to that effect will be received and will be acted on favorably."

"I understand your position very well," persisted Mr. Reeves, "but if this case goes before a court and the editorials are in the record, you will not be there to explain to the court."

"All that I can say is that they will have no consideration in the case," said Mr. Caminetti, "and if a motion is made to exclude them from the record it will be granted."

In the brief time that the afternoon session lasted argument was presented as to what constituted moral turpitude.

"That is the test of this proposition," said Commissioner General Caminetti, in requesting argument along that line.

Mr. O'Neill quoted from the opinion of Judge Noyes of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Mylius, ordered deported from this country on account of having served a sentence in England for publishing a criminal libel on King George.

Defining Moral Turpitude.

Moral turpitude, the jurist said, was a vague term, and its definition depended upon the state of public morals. It involved depravity on the part of the perpetrator, according to Judge Noyes. Taking this definition as a text, Mr. O'Neill argued that to understand properly the meaning of moral turpitude it would be necessary to look into the state of Mrs. Pankhurst's mind and into the recesses of her heart. He reminded the Commissioner General that Mrs. Pankhurst had testified under oath before the Board of Inquiry yesterday that Justice Lush, before passing sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst in London, had told her if she said she was sorry for what she had done the sentence would be suspended. She declined to accept this clemency, said Mr. O'Neill, because to have done so would have been a confession that the charge involved moral turpitude.

"Congress never intended to exclude from our shores," said Mr. O'Neill, "a person situated as she is to-day."

"These things should not be lightly considered or given consideration from reasons of sentiment only," remarked the Commissioner General. "They should be considered only with reference to the questions of law. I appreciate fully the responsibility resting on me. I cannot satisfy everybody but there is only one thing for me to do: To follow precedent wherever precedent applies and act judicially and fairly toward those people who come to our doors for admission."

Mr. Reeves read a dictionary definition to show that moral turpitude must involve depravity, but Mr. Caminetti contended that this was not the definition generally applied in the law. Mr. Reeves expressed the hope that the Commissioner General would keep in mind that Mrs. Pankhurst had not been charged with having set fire to Chancellor Lloyd George's house, but with having incited other people to do so.

"She says she does not know who did it," added Mr. Reeves. "She was tried as an accessory before the fact. Nowhere in the records is there anything to show that she incited the crime of which she was convicted. She says herself that she had never advocated taking human life. As the Judge said in England, if she admitted that she was sorry he would not sentence her for the crime. This shows that the offense was not a crime involving moral turpitude. I feel that this case is far short of any cases that were in contemplation by any members of Congress when the Immigration act was passed."

As a Political Prisoner.

Mr. Caminetti called attention of counsel to Mrs. Pankhurst's contention that she was treated in England as a political prisoner, and that her offense was political. He asked if counsel had anything to offer further as to the proviso of the immigration law that persons should not be excluded for political offenses not involving moral turpitude.

"The statements made ought to bring her within the provisions of the immigration law proviso that she was convicted of a political offense," contended Mr. Reeves.

"Her statement that she was a political prisoner does not prove that she was a political prisoner," Mr. Caminetti said. "If you have anything further on this phase the bureau will be glad to have it, such as any authorities as to what may be denominated a political offense. The proviso is not that a person shall not be excluded if convicted of a political offense, but that it must be a political offense not involving moral turpitude. I am seeking all the enlightenment I can get on this point from any source available."

Mr. Caminetti then read his ruling from typewritten sheets after he had explained that he had been ready to make it before the recess.

Before the hearing was adjourned the Commissioner General asked counsel to what extent the militant suffrage movement existed in England, and to what extent it existed prior to Mrs. Pankhurst's trial.

"I know that she testified before the Board of Inquiry," answered Mr. O'Neill, "that she was here only to lecture, and that the movement here was entirely and radically different from the movement in England."

Mr. Caminetti said that what he meant was that he would like evidence showing whether the offense of which Mrs. Pankhurst was convicted was extraditable, and as to what conditions existed in England at the time of the offenses charged.

Mr. Reeves promised to get information about the extent of the militant movement in England, and set out to find Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns of the local suffragist headquarters, both of whom had served sentences in English prisons for militancy.

MILITANTS DISTURB SERVICE.

Chant Litany in Cathedrals and Fight Vergers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sixteen suffragettes were ejected from St. Paul's Cathedral this morning, one being carried out bodily after a desperate struggle with the vergers.

Five groups of women in various places under the dome interrupted the service in turn, chanting prayers for the suffragette prisoners. It is said a man helped to lead the chant.

Several sympathizers joined in the interruptions, the participants numbering about forty. The vergers asked the women to be quiet or leave the cathedral. Some of them departed quietly, while others clung to chairs and furiously resisted attempts to conduct them outside.

As fast as one group was taken care of another started to interrupt and fight the vergers.

A verger, who had seized a woman, was struck by somebody else in the eye. He put the woman down, when she promised to leave quietly, but as soon as she was free she threw herself on the floor and began to shout. She was seized again and struck another verger violently in the face. Again she promised to be quiet, if allowed to walk, but again she broke her promise. Then members of the congregation came to the help of the vergers, and the struggling woman was carried out, while her friends shouted, "Shame!"

Outside she fought the police and threw one of them down. Then she ran away. She was captured by a constable, still shrieking and kicking. So madly did she resist that part of her blouse was torn away.

The uproar lasted half an hour, but the service was continued, the Rev. Dr. Oesterley preaching on "The Patience of Job."

Two arrests were made, but it is understood the cathedral authorities will not proceed against the offenders.

Suffragettes also interrupted services at St. Luke's, Kensington, and at Norwich and Birmingham Cathedrals to-day.

LABOR MEN PROTEST.

Chicago Federation Wants Decision Deporting Mrs. Pankhurst Reversed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing practically every labor organization of Cook County, passed a resolution to-day urging that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst be allowed to enter the country, condemning the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island and calling on the Department of Labor at Washington to reverse the decision deporting the militant suffragette leader. The resolution was introduced by Mrs. Raymond Robins, ex-President of the Woman's Trade Union League of Chicago. Mrs. Robins said it was a matter of secondary consideration whether the American people agreed with Mrs. Pankhurst.

"She is willing to go to the stake for her convictions," Mrs. Robins asserted. "What American can read the history of his country without a blush of shame when he contemplates the treatment that this leader of women has been subjected to upon her arrival in this country."

A meeting of the Women's Party of Cook County will be called for Tuesday if no favorable action is taken by the Government authorities to-day in Mrs. Pankhurst's case.

TO 'HUNGER STRIKE' IF SHE IS SENT BACK

Mrs. Pankhurst Says She Will Be Dead in 24 Hours if Deported.

MRS. BELMONT VISITS HER

Militant Leader Spends Day at Ellis Island Vainly Hoping for Release Order.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst spent the day yesterday at Ellis Island vainly hoping for a release order from Washington, and in a talk with Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and other leading American suffragists in the forenoon repeated her threat to start a "hunger strike" if barred out from this country.

"If I am deported from this city I shall be dead twenty-four hours after sailing, because I am too weak to stand the strain," she said.

Mrs. Blatch, accompanied by Miss Alice Perkins, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Baird, Miss Emelie Doesch, and other members of the Women's Political League, crossed over to Ellis Island yesterday morning by the 9 o'clock boat to visit the English militant leader of the suffrage cause.

When they arrived at her rooms Mrs. Pankhurst was found garbed in a gray flowered silk kimono, taking nourishment in the shape of grapes, pears, and bananas with buttered toast and tea. She greeted her visitors cordially and after kissing them said that she had found the mattress an excellent one and had slept well.

"I am a prisoner, don't forget that," said Mrs. Pankhurst, pointing to the nurses who kept passing in and out of her room. "These good ladies must obey orders, and come in to see that I am still here."

Says Fast Will Kill Her.

Then, after saying that she hoped for good news from Washington during the day, she went on:

"I have never submitted to unjust imprisonment in England, and I will not allow myself to be imprisoned by the authorities in this country. I am deported on the Provence to Havre next Wednesday by order of the immigration officials in Washington it will result in my death. I feel that I cannot last long fasting after my five hunger strikes, not more than twenty-four hours if I enter upon a sixth.

"My stomach is in a very weakened condition, and on the voyage across I was seasick for the first time in all my travels at sea."

Mrs. Pankhurst appeared to be confident that she would be released in time to lecture at Madison Square Garden to-night, and when Mrs. Blatch invited her to dine at the Aldine Club before the meeting as the guest of the Women's Political Union the English leader replied that if she did all she would require before the lecture was on be a cup of good hot broth. As her visitors were leaving she remarked:

"I do not understand my detention. This moral turpitude clause is vague and difficult to understand. I suppose, however, that the meaning of it all will be made plain to me before long."

After reading the many telegrams sent to her from different parts of the country since she landed at Ellis Island, Mrs. Pankhurst went up on the roof of the Immigration Building accompanied by Mrs. Rheta Child Dorr, and gazed for fully half an hour at the Statue of Liberty, looming up through the mist that hung over the waters of the harbor, and at the forest of tall buildings on the Manhattan shore.

Then she was escorted on a tour of inspection through the entire immigration plant by Luther Steward, a member of the Board of Special Inquiry that excluded her on Saturday. Her only criticism was made in the dining hall, where about 300 immigrants were dining. She suggested that it would be better to place a large basket of bread on the tables, so that the people could help themselves to as much as they wished, instead of giving it out in doles.

To Go to "Any Extreme."

After luncheon Mrs. Pankhurst went into the waiting room next to the office of Commissioner of Immigration Uhl and gave a short interview to the reporters:

"If the decision to deport me back to France," she said, "is upheld I will go to any extreme to secure my entrance to the United States. It is my purpose to remain here only until December, when I will sail away."

"By any extreme do you imply a hunger strike?'" she was asked.

"I have said that I cannot talk of that now," was her reply.

Asked by a woman reporter to tell what her sensations were while on a hunger strike, Mrs. Pankhurst declined.

"It must be very hard," said the reporter.

"Not one woman has failed," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "and it would be impossible for a woman like me to fail. Unknown women have gone through it, too. The men have endured the loss of food, one of them the ex-Labor Member of Parliament, George Lansbury, who resigned his seat because he could do nothing with the Government in behalf of the women.

"He was sentenced to three months and I to three years' penal servitude for the same offense. He would not get penal servitude, being a man. The whole force of the Liberal Party was against him, but he would be delighted to go through again with it."

It was said that the luncheon supplied to Mrs. Pankhurst and her companion, Mrs. Dorr, consisted of broiled lamb chops, green peas, fried potatoes and peppermint tea. No charge will be made for her meals on the island, as she will be the guest of the contractors, Huggins & Dumas.

In describing what the women in England were fighting for, Mrs. Pankhurst said:

"America is a new country where women are in the minority and have a greater social value. They are not so cheap as in England, where they are in the majority. There they do drudgery and the men despise women and their work.

"I don't suppose that in the Western States where the women have won the vote the men look down upon them with that superior smile as if the women were inferior animals. In England whatever a woman does she is a woman and therefore certain to be despised."

In defending the militant course she had pursued in England, Mrs. Pankhurst asserted that it was the only way to attract attention. Few persons went to hear her speak until she had done something and had been imprisoned.

"A defiant deed speaks louder than a thousand volumes," she said. "'Deeds, not words,' is our motto. Of course, we use a great many words. Other reformers have oceans of texts, but do nothing. Nothing was ever attained without sacrifice."

Mrs. Belmont Visits Her.

Wearing a purple watered silk costume, with a black satin coat, trimmed with fur, and a black toque hat, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont went to Ellis Island on the 4 P. M. boat just as the rain began, accompanied by Miss Joan Wickham, the advance agent for the English leader.

When asked if it was her first visit to Ellis Island, Mrs. Belmont replied in the affirmative, and said that she was going to see Mrs. Pankhurst.

"How long will you stay on the island?" she was asked.

"As long as the authorities allow me to," she replied.

Mrs. Belmont had waited at her house till late in the afternoon to see if Mrs. Pankhurst would be released in order to save herself the journey to Ellis Island. In answer to a question whether she was surprised on Saturday to hear that the English leader had been ordered deported Mrs. Belmont interrogated:

"Are you ever surprised at anything they do over here?"

On her return at 6:45 o'clock to the Battery the rain was falling heavily, and Mrs. Belmont had to wade through pools of water and mud to her automobile, waiting for her in West Street.

"I have nothing to say," was her only remark as she passed through the group of reporters waiting for her to land.

Telegram from Jane Addams.

Among the telegrams received by Mrs. Pankhurst from sympathizers who offered her financial and other support was the following from Chicago:

We, the women of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, called together to protest against the flagrant injustice done you by your detention at Ellis Island, extend to you our deepest regrets and sympathy at the humiliation accorded to you, and forward to you copy of this resolution, adopted by us and sent to President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti:

Whereas, The Associated Press reports that the American Republic has ordered Mrs. Pankhurst's deportation, which has been ordered by a Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island; and

Whereas, Such action is in violation of the traditions and customs of the United States, which have been always hospitable to political offenders and revolutionaries of all nations; and

Whereas, Our sister Republic, France, is at the present moment sheltering Christabel Pankhurst; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we protest against this flagrant violation of our law and established policy and petition that in reviewing the case of this distinguished English woman the verdict be reconsidered and admit her, thus maintaining the high position of American devotion to liberty, and the right of free speech.

JANE ADDAMS,
HARRIET TREADWELL,
GRACE WILBUR TROUT,
MARGARET HALEY,
MARGARET ROBBINS.

Mrs. Pankhurst ate a generous dinner after Mrs. Belmont departed. Mrs. Dorr remained over night with her.

An official of the French Line, which operates the liner Provence, on which Mrs. Pankhurst could be deported, on Wednesday, when told about the threatened hunger strike said:

"If Mrs. Pankhurst will not partake of the food provided for her and the other passengers she must do as she pleases. If the English lady prefers to die it is her affair."

WOMEN VOTERS PROTEST.

Colorado Suffrage Association Asks Wilson to Admit Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—The Colorado Suffrage Association sent a telegram to President Wilson late last night protesting against the deportation of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. The message read:

Colorado women, whose votes assisted in your election, protest against the deportation of Mrs. Pankhurst, and appeal to you, as President of a free country, to prevent this injustice to Mrs. Pankhurst and the womenhood of this nation.

It was signed by Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, President of the Colorado Suffrage Association; Mrs. Alma Lafferty, former State representative; Miss Gail Laughlin, attorney, and many others.

THIEVES BOLD IN BROOKLYN

Hold Up Three Men Near Police Station and Shoot at Pursuers.

Just around the corner from the Bedford Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn, and not a hundred paces from it, three pedestrians were confronted in South First Street early yesterday morning by three hold-up men, who stepped out of a dark hallway and covered them with revolvers. Each highwayman selected a victim, and, with the warning that the first outcry would mean a killing on the spot, they started a search of pockets.

When the three wayfarers offered resistance two of them went down at once under blows from revolver butts. The third, however, set up such a yell for help that the footpads took to their heels, firing two defiant shots in the direction of the approaching policemen, and then disappearing in the darkness.

One man took refuge in the cellar of 146 South Second Street. The police, aided by firemen from a neighboring engine house, searched the cellar and came upon a youth huddled in the corner with a loaded revolver in his pocket. He said he was Herman Markow, but would give no address.

The three Brooklynites were Charles Beldroth of 126 South Fourth Street, Albert Wrenk of 176 Maujer Street, and August Young of 181 Maujer Street.

SLEUTHS WORE GOGGLES.

Posing as Chauffeurs, They Caught a Looter of Garages.

Masquerading as chauffeurs, Detectives Doyle and Tierney of the Central Office captured Louis Pascucci, 19 years old, of 674 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, in the act of looting the garage of Christian Otten at 528 Morris Avenue. Otten had reported to the police that automobile accessories amounting in value to about $1,200 had been stolen from his garage during the past few months.

Clad in leather jackets, motor caps and goggles, the two detectives loitered about in the vicinity of the garage on Saturday night and were rewarded by seeing Pascucci, who is a chauffeur, leaving the place with tires and other accessories valued at $250. He was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station and was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Marsh in the Morrisania Police Court.

DIAZ WILL RETIRE IF HUERTA RUNS

Continued from Page 1.

acknowledging the honors shown him, had not been forgotten. Consequently Mexicans were surprised at the lack of benevolence exhibited to their country in time of tribulation.

JAPAN TO SEND A CRUISER.

Military Attache from Washington Arrives in Mexico City.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Tokio correspondent of the Matin says that the Japanese Government has decided to send a cruiser to Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—The Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington has arrived here. He is said to be on a special mission of observation.

FRENCH ACTION URGED.

Mexican Statesmen Said to be Trying to Supplant American Influence.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Figaro, according to an article published this morning, has received information that a group of Mexican statesmen, whose names are not disclosed, have approached the French and British Governments, calling attention to the advantages which would result if the United States were not the sole power directly interested in Mexican affairs.

The Figaro says:

"The group suggested that prudently directed action would increase French and English prestige in Mexico and establish a precedent in conformity with justice and international law. Intervention would be justified because of the large Mexican interests of France and Great Britain."

H. L. WILSON TO BRYAN.

Letter of Resignation Given Out—Remarks on "Tempestuous Haste."

SPOKANE, Oct. 19.—The letter to Secretary Bryan, in which Henry Lane Wilson tendered his resignation as Ambassador to Mexico, was made public here to-day by Mr. Wilson. The letter was written in Indianapolis on Aug. 28.

After recalling the circumstances of his reprimand for commenting upon an utterance on Mexico attributed to an official British source, Mr. Wilson says:

"Thereupon with tempestuous haste and apparently prompted by partisan zeal you dispatched an instruction to the American Ambassador in London, directing him to apologize for language uttered by me which was not in the lease degree offensive, and which was based entirely upon the assumption that the suppressed expression of the British Government was a malicious fabrication.

"Thus, through pique, you have spontaneously and unjustly discredited a diplomatic officer of this Government, and at the same time have exposed to the British Foreign Office the spirit of hazardous adventure which presides over the Department of State, and the possibility of errors at any moment in future diplomatic exchanges."

"My relations with the Provisional President were brought about by the stress of circumstances," he says, referring to his dealings with Huerta and Felix Diaz. He added that he tried solely to save human life and abate intolerable conditions in Mexico City. His course, he says, "vastly mitigated the horrors and sufferings of that terrible situation," and was indorsed by all diplomats, foreign colonies, and religious organizations in Mexico.

Mr. Wilson takes up the circumstances of his recall to Washington July 22, and says he came to the conclusion that he was going to be removed from office because of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward him.

"I realized," he adds, "that I had been called home, not for orders, consultation, or instruction, but for sentence and humiliation."

In conclusion Mr. Wilson remarks that he feels his removal "might at least have been kindlier in spirit, and more considerate."

The present policy toward Mexico he brands as "indifferent and drifting" and expresses the fear that it will develop greater hatred of Americans in Latin-America and eventually may lead to intervention. In having spoken thus frankly, he says he has been actuated by the public good and the interests of justice, and not through bitterness, or any desire to "embarrass the President's policy in Mexico."

TRAIN BLOWN UP, 46 KILLED.

Federals Disregarded Warning and Ran Upon a Rebel Mine.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Forty-six Federals have been killed by the dynamiting of a trop train north of Saltillo, according to reports.

The troops were proceeding from Mexico City to Torreon. There were twenty-seven cars, containing 1,500 men, in the train, which ran over a rebel mine. The locomotive and two coaches were destroyed. The Government authorities, it is said, had been warned to send the train over another route, but disregarded the warning.

Private letters received here by a brother of an officer, attached to the Carranza forces, say that the rebels plan to attack Monterey, Saltillo, and San Luis Potosi simultaneously on an agreed date.

6 HURT AS TROLLEY CRASHES INTO AUTO

Flying Glass Cuts Motorman and Policeman — Chauffeur May Not Survive Injuries.

ACCIDENT ON STEEP HILL

Wet Asphalt Pavement Caused Auto to Skid in Front of Car Speeding Down It.

Edwin E. Bernheimer, a broker of 100 Broadway, living at 88 Central Park West, his wife, and Benjamin F. Long, Second Vice President of Fried, Mendelson & Co., silk merchants, who lives at 317 West Eighty-third Street, went for a ride on Long Island in Mr. Bernheimer's automobile yesterday afternoon. About 5:30 o'clock, returning to New York, they were ascending the steep Combes Hill in Jackson Avenue, a mile east of Flushing, when the chauffeur, Carl Stadman, attempted to turn to the left to pass a farmer's wagon going in the same direction.

The road at that place is paved with asphalt, and, owing to the rain, was very slippery yesterday afternoon. As Stadman turned his steering wheel, the tires lost their grip on the pavement and the automobile skidded violently across the road and on to the tracks of the New York and Queens County trolley line. A large steel trolley car, one of those originally designed for use in the Steinway tunnel, was coming down the hill and crashed into the auto with tremendous force.

All of the occupants of the automobile were seriously injured, and Police Sergeant John Gargan of the Clinton Street Station, Manhattan, and Peter Cayle, the motorman of the trolley car, both of whom were on the front platform when the glass of the vestibule was smashed by the automobile, were painfully cut and bruised. The twenty passengers in the car were thrown from their seats and two women fainted.

Stadman, the chauffeur, was the most dangerously injured. He suffered a fracture of the collarbone and internal injuries and was removed to Flushing Hospital in a serious condition. Sergeant Gargan, who was on his way to his home in Bayside, was also taken to Flushing Hospital. He was suffering chiefly from loss of blood through deep gashes in his face and body, and, although he is expected to recover, it was said last night at the hospital that he would be laid up for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernheimer and Mr. Long were all seriously injured. The left side of Mr. Bernheimer's head and face was laid open by an ugly gash, and he was bruised about his body. Mrs. Bernheimer suffered a very severe scalp wound and also many bruises. Mr. Long's left side was cut and bruised.

Cayle, the motorman, was able to go to his home at 345 Second Street, Corona, after treatment by the ambulance surgeon from Flushing Hospital. His injuries consisted chiefly of cuts from the flying glass.

The automobile, which was a large touring car, was completely wrecked.

Combes Hill, where the accident occurred, is very steep and the speed of the trolley descending it was said to have been great. The automobile also skidded with considerable momentum, and those in the smash-up said afterward that it seemed miraculous that no one was killed outright.

DEATH IN PATH OF 3 AUTOS.

Two Persons Dead and One Dying in One Rochester Precinct.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—Three automobile accidents, resulting in the death of two persons and the fatal injuring of another, occurred in the Third Police Precinct in this city to-day. The bodies of two of the victims, a young woman and a man, are lying at the Morgue unidentified.

The first accident occurred in Monroe Avenue this afternoon, when a young woman left a street car and walked behind it to cross to the curb. She was struck by an automobile running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Her skull was broken and she died two hours afterward without regaining consciousness.

Early to-night an unidentified man was struck by an automobile while crossing East Avenue and killed instantly.

An hour later John Henninger, 76 years, was run down in Main Street East by an automobile driven by Dr. E. Ward Ruggles. Henninger's skull and spine were broken. He is dying.

William A. MacAdams and Lemonte Dodgson, practical motorists, are under arrest charged with manslaughter.

LOST $7,000 ON SURE THING.

Bolivian Has Two Arrested After Attempts to Break a "Bank."

Charged with grand larceny by Joseph Bustillus, a wealthy Bolivian, who is stopping at the Bretton Hall Hotel, Charles H. Lawrence and Henry Clark, both of whom gave their address as the Bellecliare Apartments, were arraigned before Magistrate Herbert in the West Side Police Court yesterday and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on October 20.

The complainant gave his occupation as that of "gentleman" and told the Magistrate the old, old story of the sure-thing gambling swindle of which he had been the victim. Bustilius said that he had visited this city last May in company with his wife, who was obliged to undergo a surgical operation in a private hospital. He became acquainted with the two prisoners, who by reason of their ability to speak Spanish rapidly won his confidence. According to Bustilius he played cards with them on several occasions and finally was told that they had a scheme to break a bank in a gambling house through a preconcerted plan of signals. They asked Bustilius to join them and he consented. The Bolivian supplied $2,000 and his friends were supposed to put up $8,000.

On May 20 the trio went to a house in West Seventy-fourth Street, where, according to the complainant, they were greeted by a number of men who were lounging about a large room. In the game which followed, Bustilius and his companions won a large amount of money through signals, but finally the luck changed and they were wiped out. According to the Bolivian, the prisoners told him that he had made a number of mistakes in interpreting the signals, but promised him better luck the following evening. The next night they returned and Bustilius alleges that he lost $5,000. Shortly afterward he returned to Bolivia, but before his departure his new friends told him that if he would return to New York in August they would recoup their losses at Saratoga. He returned several weeks ago and was about to join in another attack on the gambling house when he became suspicious and notified the police. Detectives Bresnan, Haley, and Mulligan arrested the two prisoners, who, they say, are known by other names than those which they gave in court.

FOR SMALLER SCHOOL BOARD

Present One Censured for Not Developing Education Centres.

The Committee on School Inquiry which has been at work for nearly a year will make a final report to the Board of Estimate to-day. In this report the Board of Estimate is praised for having established a proper plan of co-operation with the Board of Education, and Supt. William H. Maxwell is commended for the progressive policies he has put into practice in the schools.

At the same time it is urged by the committee that rapid changes be made in the public school system so that it may meet the needs of the various sections of the city more adequately than it now does. It is said that children from one particular foreign country, in one section of the city, might require a very different curriculum, in order to make educational methods effective, than the children from some other foreign country in another section.

A school system of extreme elasticity is suggested, and in order to insure permanency and cohesiveness in the administration of the proposed system it is urged that the Board of Education be reduced from its present membership of forty-six to a membership of eight, with sixteen votes as now distributed among the boroughs.

The Board of Education is urged to develop a plan to handle the truancy problem independent of the police. For its lack of supervision of the work of installing heating plants and for the lack of an aggressive policy in making the school buildings centres for recreation, the Board of Education is criticised and admonished.

R. G. SHAW MAKES FARM PAY

Society Man, Giving Up Clubs, Keeps Cows at a Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The reason why Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, a weakly man, suddenly gave up clubs, yachts and races and dropped out of social life is out at last. He has become a farmer and says that his cows are profitable and that his farm in general has proved a money-making proposition. Bowder Farm, Mr. Shaw's estate, is to have a $12,000 cow stable.

"My cattle—I've about fifteen now—pay, yes, and I sell some milk," says Mr. Shaw. "Farming pays—farming in general, I mean. It's just a question of carrying it on economically."

20 U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

been controlled directly by Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York. No detailed list of the killed and injured was received by the War Department.

BIG FOUR TRAIN IN DITCH.

Many Passengers Hurt, 3 Probably Fatally—Due to Spreading Rails.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Three persons were probably fatally injured, four others were seriously hurt and scores more were cut and bruised when a southbound Big Four passenger train was wrecked to-day three miles south of this city. The engine, baggage car and two coaches rolled down an embankment.

Those believed to be fatally injured are: Harry Day, Bellefontaine, Ohio, fireman, scalded and injured internally; A. W. Shraggins, Tiffin, badly cut about the head, spine injured; James O'Brien, Tiffin, injured internally.

Spreading rails are said to have caused the wreck.

CABLE SAVES MANY LIVES.

Prevents Car from Overturning in C. & A. Wreck—New Yorkers Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Fifteen persons were injured, two perhaps fatally, when the "Midnight Special" on the Chicago & Alton, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, was wrecked at Alton, Ills., early this morning. Thirty-three passengers were saved from death or serious injury by a steel cable bracing a telegraph pole, which caught the chair car and prevented it from overturning. The car was left standing on end and all its occupants were hurled in a mass.

The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Nora Clark, Springfield, Mo., nervous shock, injured left leg and side; Mrs. Joseph Lowe, Jr., New York, nervous shock, cuts, and bruises.

The wreck is believed to have been caused by spreading rails. All the coaches left the track, and the 103 passengers were badly shaken up and bruised.

The injured were brought to this city. Among the less seriously injured were William Derongo, Grafton, Penn.; A. W. Lane, New York, and Mrs. Eliza Kamp, San Antonio, Texas.

NEGROES AT ST. JOHN'S.

1,000 Gather at Service—Hundreds of Whites Among Them.

More than a thousand negroes, some of them coming from Brooklyn and as far as the Oranges, attended a service, held last night in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in behalf of the Episcopal Church's work among negroes under the auspices of the American Church Institute for Negroes. With this gathering were hundreds of white Episcopal communicants and two Southern Bishops, the Rt. Rev. C. K. Nelson of Atlanta, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, both made the assertion that the "negro problem" had come when the ballot had been given to the negro.

"If any of you are very urgent about the ballot," said Bishop Nelson, "I would impress upon you that there are many things which the negro needs much more than a vote. Above all he needs a quickened and enlightened conscience such as can be imparted to him in no other way than by the religion of Christ."

Bishop Gailor said that the Southern States had spent $166,000,000 for negro education within the last forty years, and that the negro, by his progress, had justified all that had been done for him.

Bishop Greer, who is President of the American Church Institute for Negroes, said that the negro would have to work out his own problem, and that it was the duty of the church to help him to become all that God had meant for him to become.

Other addresses were made by Prof. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism, and George Foster Peabody, one of the Trustees of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Monaco's Prince In Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Prince Albert of Monaco arrived from Chicago late to-day. At a reception to-night at the University Club, to which Government officials and scientists were invited, the Prince spoke briefly on his discoveries in oceanography. The Prince will call on President Wilson to-morrow and lecture at the Academy of Sciences to-morrow night.

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TOO EASY ON SPEEDERS.

Drunken Chauffeurs Also Should Be Severely Punished, Says May.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Secretary of State May is insistent that the law be enforced against drunken chauffeurs. He declares that the police have been altogether too lenient, and that "speed maniacs" have been dealt with too lightly. These classes of offenders, he says, are responsible for most of the serious highway accidents, and he feels that public indignation has not been sufficiently aroused.

Speaking of the killing of a child recently by a "speed fiend," Secretary May said:

"This act was little short of willful murder, and while, of course, not intentional, nevertheless the perpetrator should have been placed in the same category as the burglar who enters a home in the dead of night, armed and prepared to kill or maim if the contingency arises. The law provides imprisonment for the murderous burglar, and should provide a similar stringent penalty for the speed fiend and intoxicated driver. The exhilarating effects of motor speeding seem to cause loss of a sense of proportion, and the average motorist continues to sympathize with the reprehensible offender."

Secretary May declared that the antagonism between the autoists and the public, due to malicious prosecution, speed traps, road "hogs," and inexcusable carelessness of pedestrians had only aggravated this problem."

The Secretary said that the enactment of a flat speed limit of twenty-five miles an hour would prove a great safeguard for both public and motorist. He condemned the practice of rapid driving close to the curbstone, when collision with persons stepping out suddenly into the path of a swiftly approaching automobile is inevitable.

Safety Exposition Jury of Award.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, John H. Patterson, John Huston Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York; Surgeon General Rupert Blue, J. M. McCall, President, N. E. L. A.; Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, and Mrs. August Belmont have accepted membership on the Jury of Award for the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, to be held under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety, early in December, at the Grand Central Palace, New York City.

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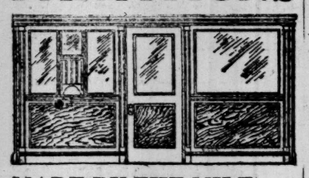

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BOTH SIDES SEE HOPE IN THE REGISTRATION

Increase in Uptown Districts Said to Show That Republicans Are Not Apathetic.

BUT THE TIGER CLAIMS THEM

Increase in Other Boroughs Due to Drift from Manhattan—Lists Under Scrutiny.

Tammany and anti-Tammany campaign managers were busy yesterday analyzing the registration figures. Each side professed to find much comfort in the result. The Fusionists said the increase over four years ago in the registration in the uptown Republican districts proved that the Republicans were not apathetic. The Democrats said the loss in the downtown Tammany districts meant only that the drift of population was uptown and away from the lower part of the city.

"A city campaign does not really begin until the votes are registered," said Joseph Johnson, McCall's campaign manager. "The total registration in round figures this year is 670,000. Between 7 and 8 per cent. of those who register in every election fail to vote. Perhaps 50,000 of those who have registered will not vote on Nov. 4. The Socialists probably will poll 15,000 votes, and approximately 605,000 votes will be divided between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. McCall.

"Many false deductions are made from increases in certain districts. The falling off in Manhattan is undoubtedly due to the business invasion of residential neighborhoods. The gains in the Bronx, in Queens, and in Richmond are due to the movement of part of Manhattan's population to those sections. I should say that in Brooklyn the registration should normally have been much higher. In that borough the increase is only 7,300 over 1909. Inasmuch as Democrats are disciplined to register fully, the small increase, totally disproportionate to the increase in population must be due to lack of interest among Republicans in the campaign.

Says Republicans Favor McCall.

"Those who wish to reach conclusions from city elections since consolidation are forced to recall that Tammany has, with the single exception of Seth Low, elected its candidate for Mayor ever since the greater city became a fact, and that Low, as the sole candidate of Fusion for re-election, was badly beaten by McClellan. Low was at least a Republican, but now the Republicans are called upon to choose between two Democrats. The enrolled Republicans are the conservative element of what is left of the old Republican Party, and they are now called upon to support Mr. Mitchel, whose nomination was 'put over' by their arch enemies, Mr. Hearst and Col. Roosevelt. If only a good part of them support McCall, and we believe the majority of them will vote for him, the Democratic candidate will be easily elected. It is inconceivable, in my opinion, that the 188,000 enrolled old-time Republicans wish to see for the next four years a Hearst régime in this city."

The Honest Ballot Association, which had many watchers at the polls during the registration, compiled a table yesterday showing the number of challenges made each day by its watchers and the proportion of challenged men who thereupon refused to register. During the four days of registration, according to the table, 1,394 men were challenged and 1,014 of them did not register, indicating that 72 per cent. of them were illegal. The association announced that from reports received from its watchers and from other sources it believed that, despite its best efforts, a very large number of fraudulent votes had been registered. The association issued a statement, in which it said:

Scared Off Three Guerrillas.

"Gangs of hired guerrillas worked throughout the city. They were transported by automobile from one polling place to another. Here is one illustration: Fourteen men presented themselves first at the polling place in the Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and later the same men appeared in the Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. When, in each of those election districts, the first man was challenged all the others dropped out of line. Half an hour later the same fourteen appeared in the Second Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District and tried to register. When the first man was challenged, all again dropped out of line and left the neighborhood.

"Central distributing points were used as headquarters for the repeaters. Three directors of the organization witnessed the assembling of repeaters there at 5:30 A. M. Friday and other representatives of the association saw the same place used for the same purpose on Saturday afternoon. A cafe on Lexington Avenue and 116th Street was reported as guerrilla rendezvous and kept under surveillance. Many reporters were observed entering and leaving the place.

"The association is informed that Police Inspector Schmittberger, in investigating 5,000 names registered in the preliminary lodging house registration required by law five days after the filing of the lists, found that 1,900 were not at the addresses given. It is also informed that thirty election cases are already in the hands of the District Attorney and will be submitted to the Grand Jury."

The association now proposed to have its men check up the registration rolls, call at each man's house, and see him face to face, so that they can spot the repeaters for election day.

ROCHESTER VOTE TO BE BIG.

Registration Gains — Democratic-Progressive Fusionists Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The total registration in Rochester this Fall is 45,856, an increase of 4,355 over that of two years ago. Four wards show a falling off, all Republican wards. The figures apparently give much comfort to the Democratic-Progressive Fusionists, who now say they have an even chance to carry the city. It is expected that Judge Werner's candidacy will help the Republican ticket, however, in the city, and be a heavy asset in the towns of the county.

Democrats are claiming two of the four Assemblymen.

Big Orange County Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—For the coming election in Orange County the registration was largely in excess of that of two years ago or of any other off year in a long period, and only 421 less than last year.

New Lutheran Synod Official.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Dr. George M. Diffenderfer, pastor of the First Lutheran Church here for fourteen years, announced his resignation to-day to take effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Diffenderfer, who is President of the West Pennsylvania Synod, will become Ministerial Secretary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of America. The field covers the entire United States.

McCALL AS TAMMANY'S MAN.

Letter Asking for McCall Contributions Is Inconsistent, Adamson Says.

Robert Adamson, the Fusion campaign manager, sent an open letter yesterday to George W. Loft, Chairman of the Tammany Finance Committee, replying to a circular letter requesting a campaign contribution.

"It is unnecessary to say that Mr. McCall is Tammany's own particularly chosen candidate, although he appears to be doing everything he can to make people believe otherwise," said Mr. Adamson. "Let me remind you that in so proudly claiming him as your selection you are violating the settled policy of his campaign, namely, to keep Tammany in the background, and Mr. McCall, the 'sane, level-headed business man,' in the foreground. I do not believe many people are being fooled by this style of campaign, although certain business men—for instance, Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, who has a great deal of business before Mr. McCall in the Public Service Commission—profess to believe that the election of Mr. McCall would not be a victory for Tammany Hall.

"Ever since I can remember Mr. McCall has been in the inner councils of Tammany Hall. In the last year or two he has succeeded to the position formerly occupied by Mr. Cohalan, as chief adviser of Charles F. Murphy."

POLYGLOT FUSION MEETING.

Speeches for Mitchel to be Made in Many Tongues.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Mitchel League of Foreign Born Citizens was held yesterday afternoon at the league headquarters in Lincoln Hall, First Avenue and Houston Street, and was followed by a meeting of the Junior League of Foreign Born Citizens. Announcement was made of the plans the league intends to carry out in the campaign, and speeches were made by representatives from Fusion Headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue.

The plans of the league for this week include meetings on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. The Thursday night meeting will be a polyglot meeting, and speeches will be delivered in Italian, Yiddish, Hungarian, Polish, and English. The Saturday meeting will be addressed by leading Fusion candidates. John Purroy Mitchel has promised to address one of the meetings to be held the week following.

The Junior League is composed of more than 150 members of Public School No. 20. Its work consists of enrolling citizens for the senior league. To all those boys who succeed in enrolling twenty-five members in the senior league the badge of a Fusion Captain is awarded. The boys have obtained three trucks, and will travel about the Tenth Assembly District making their own speeches and furnishing their own music. Their slogan is, "Five Hundred Juniors for the Success of the Mitchel Ticket."

COLER FRIENDLY TO METZ.

Writes That Time Has Cured All Bitterness That Was Between Them.

Bird S. Coler, former Controller, in a letter to Herman A. Metz yesterday said that the differences of opinion which arose between them when Mr. Coler was Borough President of Brooklyn and Mr. Metz was Controller had disappeared.

"It may be that in our controversy some personal bitterness was engendered," wrote Mr. Coler, "but I assure you that time has completely wiped them out and that I recognize in the part you played and the way you played it during that controversy a courage which I now consider to be very badly needed in the office of Controller of the City of New York. I shall vote for you on election day with a great deal of pleasure, and I shall urge, and do urge, every citizen who considers my advice worth taking to do likewise."

To Centre Attack on Goulden.

In the last two weeks of the campaign George McAneny, the Fusion candidate for President of the Aldermen, intends to invade the Bronx. He will make at least ten speeches in that borough, and Bainbridge Colby, Chairman of the McAneny Campaign Committee, will make many more. Mr. McAneny plans to direct his arguments in particular against his rival on the Tammany ticket, Joseph Goulden, who lives in the Bronx.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS OPENS

Missionary Delegates at Boston Attend Solemn Pontifical Mass.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Delegates from nearly every Catholic diocese on the continent attended the solemn pontifical mass which this morning opened the second Missionary Congress of the Catholic Extension Society of America. The congress will be in session the next three days.

Cardinal O'Connell welcomed the visiting Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, priests and lay delegates in an eloquent sermon at the mass, at which Archbishop John Bonzano of Washington, a Papal Delegate to the United States, pontificated. Six Archbishops and nearly three score mitred Abbots and Bishops from all parts of the United States and Canada participated and there were a score or more of Monsignors. More than 200 priests of the Boston Diocese and visiting clergy took part in the procession which preceded the mass.

In his sermon Cardinal O'Connell reviewed briefly the work of the Extension Society in spreading the doctrines of Catholicism through remote parts of the country.

More than 2,000 members of the organization registered to-day. A cablegram from Cardinal Merry del Val conveying the Papal blessing to the congress was received by Cardinal O'Connell.

BESSIE SILVERMAN DIES.

Girl Shot in August by Jealous Man Expires in a Hospital Here.

Bessie Silverman of 230 West 113th Street, who was shot in the back at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street on Aug. 2 by Abraham Fink, a jewelry salesman of Buffalo, died yesterday in the Neurological Institute in East Sixty-seventh Street. After shooting the girl, Fink killed himself.

Miss Silverman when she was shot, had just returned to this city from Atlantic City where she had spent three weeks at the New England Hotel. She had lived with Fink in Buffalo and it was because of her refusal to return to him that he shot her.

Metal-to-metal contact in bearings is what eventually sends the finest cars to the scrap heap.

DIXON'S Graphite Automobile Lubricants

are the only automobile greases that absolutely prevent wear in bearings. They cost more than plain grease, but their cost is a trifle compared with repairs.

Ask your dealer

Made in JERSEY CITY, N. J. by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Established in 1827

M'CALL DENOUNCES MORE NEWSPAPERS

The Evening Post and The Brooklyn Eagle Have Misrepresented Him, He Says.

NOT SURPRISED AT POST

He Will Explain Park Purchase Criticism from the Stump—Busy Week Ahead of Him.

Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, had more uncomplimentary things to say yesterday about certain newspapers which are opposing him. Mr. McCall added two more newspapers, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Evening Post, to the list he has already criticised. Mr. McCall's remarks were made regarding his speeches on the Dreamland and Rockaway Beach Parks. He said he had been misquoted by The Eagle and The Evening Post, and that all he had ever said on the subject was that he would not have been in favor of the city's buying them in the present crippled condition of the city's finances.

"I do not attribute the misrepresentation to the Fusionists," said Mr. McCall. "In this case the matter was entirely up to the newspapers. I can understand why The Evening Post should have misrepresented my remarks. That was entirely to be expected, for The Evening Post is capable of saying anything about me. It would stop at nothing. But I do not understand why The Brooklyn Eagle should misrepresent me the way it does. It had a representative at the meeting and he received a transcript of my speech, and yet it misrepresented me. That is the kind of thing I object to.

"The New York World tries to club me through its editorial columns. I think its news columns are very fair. It has been said that I lost my head when I spoke harshly about The World the other day, and that I could not stand criticism. I expect to be caricatured and criticised. Rightly directed, it is a wholesome thing for the community. I have no objection to the general run of their cartoons, and some of them I enjoy, but there are others that touch deeper.

"What I object to is that a marked copy of a paper containing a particularly vicious cartoon should have been sent to my home for my wife and children to see, when I don't allow them in my house. I don't want my children to be possessed of cartoons depicting me in chains. I am their natural protector, and I must protect my family. If a man is not able to protect his family under such circumstances, it is time we should know it. If I were alone, and this thing did not hurt people dear to me, I would not care. But I do not believe any community will tolerate some things the newspapers do, if they were aroused to what it means. The trouble is that the people have been too complacent in the past. I do not lose my head about it, as some people say I do. It is the newspapers who are losing their heads. One sign of a man who has lost his temper is maliciousness, and goodness knows some newspapers are malicious."

"Judge, how do you expect to get by the cartoon phase of the matter when you are elected Mayor?" some one asked.

"Just watch me cross that bridge when I get to it," Mr. McCall replied. "I don't chafe under criticism. If properly directed it is wholesome. What I proclaim against is licentiousness."

The Tammany candidate was asked if he cared to say anything about Mr. Mitchel's statement regarding repeaters.

"That had better be said by Mr. Mitchel to the Grand Jury," he replied. "I don't know anything about the charges or about the so-called repeaters. I think Mr. Murphy has taken the proper course in writing to District Attorney Whitman. Nobody believes the stuff anyway, but now that Mr. Mitchel has made the statement, he should tell all that he knows to the Grand Jury. Getting back to the Dreamland and Rockaway Beach Park proposition, I will discuss it further from the stump. It is said that one park was bought to provide a hospital for crippled children. It is my opinion that it was bought to replenish the crippled pocketbooks of some persons."

Mr. McCall said he had not seen or been in communication with William Sulzer for some time, and that he had no engagement to meet him.

Mr. McCall's managers are preparing to carry on a whirlwind campaign for their candidate this week. He is scheduled to speak almost every night.

BAD WHITES IN ALASKA.

Worse, Says Rev. Mr. Stuck, Than Cold, Loneliness, or Ignorance.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, the Alaska missionary who climbed Mt. McKinley last Summer, was presented with a motorboat yesterday by the members of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to whom he told the story of his mission work. Since coming to this city as deputy from Alaska to the General Convention a boat that had been obtained by Mr. Stuck, after many delays and at great expense, had been lost, with all on board. It was to carry coal from the mouth of the Yukon up through the Behring Straits to Point Hope, where there is a mission station. It is necessary to transport the coal there, as the region is wholly devoid of timber.

The missionary told St. Thomas people yesterday that the greatest difficulties of the missionaries in Alaska, and especially among the Indians of the Yukon Valley, were not the cold weather, the loneliness, the ignorance of the people, but the unprincipled white settlers who do all sorts of mean things to the Indians, from selling them bad whiskey to stealing from them outright. "It is pitiful to be compelled to teach savage people not to despise the whites," observed the Archdeacon.

The whole Yukon Valley, he said, is left to the Anglican Church as a mission field. It is too large, and the work was wholly beyond the ability of a few men to perform.

TABLET TO MRS. MORRIS.

Memorial to Woman Patriot Put in Bronx Church.

A tablet was unveiled in St. Ann's Church, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon to the memory of Mary Walton Morris, wife of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The tablet was erected by the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mary Walton Lewis was prominent in New York throughout the Revolution. She is described on the tablet as a patriot and a mother of patriots.

The address yesterday was made by Bishop Thurston of Eastern Oklahoma, and the service was conducted by the rector of the church, the Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem. St. Ann's parish was founded by Gouverneur Morris, son of the Morris who was the first United States Minister to France. The founder was a nephew of Lewis Morris.

Chokes on Meat and Dies.

Dennis Gorman, 62 years old, of 154 East Fiftieth Street, was at dinner yesterday with three children and four grandchildren. Mr. Gorman had served the family and was starting to eat when a piece of meat lodged in his windpipe and he coughed violently. Then he became unconscious, and Dr. Bogart of 169 East Forty-seventh Street was summoned. In the meantime the piece of meat had been removed from the man's throat, but the strain of coughing had weakened his heart and he died soon after the arrival of Dr. Bogart.

CHRISTIANS IN JERUSALEM.

Dr. Wise Tells of Them and "Christlessness" He Saw There.

"Christianity and Christlessness in the Home of Jesus" was the subject of the second of the series of addresses based upon recent studies and observations in the Holy Land, given by Dr. Stephen S. Wise before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Dr. Wise said:

"The most striking example of Christlessness in the home of Jesus came to me in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, believed to be the birthplace of Jesus, where stood the manger. That we, as Jews, were greeted in unsympathetic and unfriendly fashion by the Greek priest of Bethlehem was explicable enough, for he was a Greek priest and we are Jews. But it was shocking, a moment later, to see two priests of the Christian Church, priests of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Communion, respectively, face each other with bitterness and hatred. I began to understand the word of a Mohammedan gentleman in Palestine, who said to a Christian missionary after having looked upon the Turkish soldiery armed and doubly armed in order to avert strife and bloodshed between Christian sects during the Easter season, 'Jesus must have left Bethlehem long ago.' This was only another way of saying what an English teacher of Christianity later said, 'I shall never pass another Eastertide in Jerusalem; I want to remain a Christian.'

"For the second time, the Christlessness that obtains in the home of Jesus was brought home to me when I was warned on the eve of the Easter Day against entering within the walls of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre lest, being a Jew, I be killed by an angry mob. For me the outstanding thing amid all the sorry and dismal rites of the holy fire was the word of the Greek Christians as they cried in unison—'the Jews worship the devil.' As a Jew, standing in Jerusalem, knowing that my people had for forty centuries been the followers of the simplest, purest, most reasonable ethical monotheism that the world has known, it was not easy for me to recall and to recite the prayer of a Jew—'Father, forgive them for they know not what they do.'

"There is another type of Christlessness rather than Christianity in the home of Jesus, which takes the form of a deliberate and systematic persecution of the spiritual life of the Jew in Jerusalem through the medium of so-called Christian missions. Is it Christian to drive the sick and starved out of Jerusalem into Christianity? I ask again—to turn the hearts of the children from the fathers? Without finding fault with the individuals who have part in the missions to Jews in Jerusalem, for many of them are men and women of noble life and consecrated purpose, I would have them see that they are in the main doing a great wrong in that they are breaking up homes and moving men, women, and, above all, children to the abjuration of a precious faith, loyalty to which has been and is their moral as well as their spiritual anchorage."

TO-MORROW APPLE DAY.

Crop This Year Large Enough to Give Us All 100 Apiece.

If you don't munch a couple of juicy red apples to-morrow you will fail in the proper observation of the ninth anniversary of the National Apply Day, besides cheating your stomach and the fruit dealers. For Tuesday, Oct. 21, has been selected by all fruit growing sections and all trade associations as the day on which interest is to be centered on the most valuable fruit in the world.

Oct. 21 was set apart nine years ago as the National Apple Day to foster the advancement of apple culture. Its primary purpose was educational and it was hoped to awaken a national pride in a fruit that the United States produces in unequalled quality and quantity.

In all apple growing regions to-morrow the schools will devote the day to special articles on the apple, and hundreds of "samples" will be given to the poor, to orphan asylums, and to hospitals, so that they can better appreciate what the apple industry means to the United States.

According to Edward N. Loomis, President of the International Apple Shippers' Association, there are one hundred apples in sight for every man, woman and child in the United States, and of better size and quality than usual.

DIVES IN HIS UNIFORM.

Policeman Jumps Into River Fully Clothed to Save Foreman.

In full uniform Patrolman Francis J. Malcolmson jumped into the East River last night, and rescued Ernest Seymour, wh lives at 352 East Fifty-fourth Street. Seymour is employed on a coal pier at the foot of East Fifty-sixth Street as a foreman. Last night he telephoned to the East Fifty-first Street Station that a gang of roughs had invaded the pier, and Malcolmson was sent to drive them away. He took with him Patrolmen Devery and Pfeiffer. When they arrived at the pier the gangsters had departed. Seymour was on one of two boats moored to the pier, and when he saw the policemen he attempted to jump ashore. He slipped and fell into the river.

The tide was running strong, and the foreman was being carried away. Malcolmson jumped into the water, and brought Seymour to land after a hard struggle.

LABOR LEADERS GIVE A DINNER TO MARKS

Fusion Candidate for Borough Head Calls It the Greatest Tribute of His Life.

PRAISED AS AN EMPLOYER

And for His Work in Settling Labor Troubles Throughout the Country Since He Quit Business.

One hundred labor leaders, among them the heads of some of the largest and most influential unions in this city, gave a dinner last night to Marcus M. Marks, the Fusion candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, in the Yorkville Casino in East Eighty-sixth Street. Among those present were three ex-Presidents of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Marks said that he considered the dinner the greatest tribute ever paid him, and he said that the fact that so many of the leading labor men of the city had honored him was worth the time and trouble it required to stand for public office.

James P. Holland, Business Agent of the New York branch of the Stationary Firemen's Union, was the toastmaster, and the speakers in addition to Mr. Marks were: Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; William H. Ashton, General Organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers; William A. Coakley, President of the Lithographic Press Feeders' Union of the United States and Canada; James Beggs, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union; M. D. Fitzgerald, ex-President of the Letter Carriers' Association; Martin Lawler, President of the Hatters' Union; James Goulden, President of the United Textile Workers of America; E. B. Kauffman, President of the Clothing Cutters' Union; Thomas Rock of the Executive Board of the Pavers and Rammermen's Union, and Edwin Gould, the Secretary of the Teamster's organization. The ex-Presidents of the Central Federated Union present were Mr. Healy, Mr. Coakley, Mr. Holland, and Albert Block.

According to Mr. Healy, the unions represented at last night's dinner contained 150,000 voters in Manhattan, and double that number in the entire city. Never before, he said, had so many representatives of the leading labor organizations united to honor a man who in his time had been one of the great employers of labor. Every man present was said to be a friend of Mr. Marks, most of them having been associated with him at different times in settling strikes in all parts of the country.

"Mr. Marks's claim to our friendship," said Mr. Holland in introducing the candidate, "is unusual. He was for many years an employer of labor and studied conditions affecting the employer and the employed thoroughly. When he felt that he had attained all he desired in business, he retired from its active pursuit, but the truths he had learned he put at the service of others. His practical knowledge he applied to conciliating and adjusting differences that arose between employer and employe; and no man in my memory has been so successful in bringing into harmony opposing claims and leaving each side satisfied in the results obtained."

Mr. Holland pointed out that Mr. Marks had been identified with the adjustment of more than 125 great strikes, and praised his work as one of the arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the anthracite coal strike of 1902. He then introduced Mr. Marks, who in his speech said:

"I don't believe I realized until this campaign began, the position that my labor friends accorded me. I knew they were my friends, but now I have additional proof of it. They have come forward and asked to help, and tonight you have put it up to me strongly and vigorously, and I am deeply gratified. Not only are you working actively on my own campaign committee, but also upon the general Fusion Committee. More than 100 well-known labor names are enrolled upon them both. Four years ago, if I remember rightly, there were but three."

On the subject of his candidacy, Mr. Marks said:

"The door of the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, if I occupy that office, will be wide open for every one who has a practical suggestion to bring or a complaint to make. I shall bring my office as close to the people as I can. I believe that the city should be a model employer of its labor, and this will receive my utmost attention. A practical business experience has taught me that well-satisfied employes are assets of the greatest value to an employer.

"City employes should be assured that they pay no penalty to get their jobs nor to retain them. They should have a fair hearing of grievances without endangering their positions. The most economical employe for the city is he who pays submission to no boss and feels sure of recognition for good service. To promote such a feeling among the city employes is true economy. That shall be my aim."

After Mr. Marks had finished his address, Mr. Holland read a letter signed by large employers of labor in this city, suggesting that the employers and the workingmen should form a joint committee to further the candidacy of Mr. Marks. Among those who subscribed to the letter were: Henry R. Towne, Percy S. Straus, Charles U. Carpenter, Eugene Benjamin and William L. Saunders.

TANGO CAUSE OF A RUMPUS.

Police and Firemen Out After Dancer Shoots at Censor.

Police reserves from the East 126th Street Station, two fire engines, a hook and ladder truck, and an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital were called out late on Saturday night as the result of an attempt on the part of William McCort of 253 East 125th Street, a special officer employed in Sulzer's Harlem River Park Casino to act as censor of public dancing. McCort's attention had been attracted by the acrobatic contortions of Frank Calbarino, 19 years old, of 2,012 First Avenue, who was dancing with a young woman who wore a slit skirt. They were dancing the tango with an abandon which delighted all observers and caused a crowd to gather at one end of the dance hall. McCort ordered them to stop.

Calbarino's answer was three bullets fired in rapid succession from a revolver. The crowd scattered in all directions, women screamed and some unknown person in the street, noting the hasty exodus of the dancers, turned in an alarm. Some one else telephoned for the police reserves. Inside the hall McCort had closed with his assailant and with the assistance of an angry crowd had given him a severe beating. Then McCort telephoned for an ambulance.

Swathed in bandages, Calbarino was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Appleton in the Harlem Court charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan law. He was held in $2,000 bail on each charge for further examination to-morrow morning. Meanwhile he is in Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner.

Senator Gallinger Recovers.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 19.—Senator Jacob H. Gallinger has fully recovered from a recent illness and will return to Washington this week. The Senator's indisposition was due to a severe attack of stomach trouble when he reached his home here a few weeks ago.

Men's $7 Whipcord Top Shoes at $4.85

Different yet not radical, a novelty yet not extreme.

¶ A gun metal shoe, lace or button, or a patent colt button shoe, with a whipcord cloth top that is the snappiest upper extant. Made on new English last with broad flat heels and wide shanks. Great value.

No man will get on his uppers buying shoes on this basis!

Saks & Company

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Ton and Ton-and-One-Half

Chassis $1,850. Delivered in New York

Price alone—high price—doesn't indicate value. Extravagant business methods and excessive overhead might easily double the price without adding a penny to value.

Real Truck Efficiency Begins With the Price
Price and Value Must Balance

The Federal Truck is charged with less overhead than any other truck, and is the only high-grade truck of its size selling for $1850 delivered in New York. Each part is standardized by the most famous makers in the world. The enormous production of these makers cuts the overhead down to a minimum; at the same time the quality is maintained beyond the standards any truck maker can hope to attain on a profitable basis.

To prove this we cite the fact that the Federal is the only truck in which the costs of its complete parts, purchased piece by piece, either from us or the makers of these parts exactly equals the selling price of the chassis—$1850. Balance price with quality—then buy.

Write for details of the Federal Maintenance Operating Plan

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REAL ECONOMY

FISHING with a bare hook to save bait is economical but the results are apt to be poor.

Trying to save money when you buy real estate by dispensing with a title policy is even worse economy. You save little and you may lose property and all.

Real estate in New York City is expensive and mistakes cost money. The best title examination is none too good.

When the prudent man buys or lends on real estate he gets our title policy.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
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Two Minutes *versus* **Two Weeks**

¶ You can cable, telegraph and telephone at any minute of the day or night.

¶ You can go to Chicago at practically any hour, to Europe almost any day.

¶ Then why should you wait two weeks on such a simple proposition as a suit of clothes and more often than not be dissatisfied when you get it?

¶ We take two minutes to fit you, and not two weeks, and instead of a scant handful of fabrics, we offer you a selection that has taken the combined efforts of a dozen mills to produce.

¶ And we will show you, in addition, such tailoring and finish, such individuality and style, as never can be duplicated in the fever and the fret of a flustered fortnight!

¶ In fact it has taken us forty years to do it ourselves.

Suits, $17.50 to $48.

SILK PAJAMAS $7.50

Worn by the heroes in "best sellers" and by all men who have a predilection for creature comforts. We have a great line at this price—beautiful silks, beautiful colors, beautiful work.

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THE GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

We all make the same mistake about Christmas shopping. We wait until too late to do it.

We form all during the year pleasant plans to buy nice things for our kinsfolk and friends. Then we put it off until the Christmas rush is on, with the shops crowded, the clerks tired, the assortment of goods depleted. Often we have to give up buying presents altogether, or make an unsatisfactory selection. I have had that experience myself many times.

What do you think of the idea of attending to your Christmas wants now? Yes, I mean right now. Why not? You could not find a better time, or one half so good.

Just now Gorham's is all ready for you. The store is well stocked with goods, the salesmen with plenty of time to wait on you and aid you in making a good selection, the engravers with ample time to do perfect work, and all the conditions ideal for satisfactory buying.

The variety of things that you may select from is more complete now than it will be three weeks before Christmas. Furthermore, the Gorham Company has perfected its facilities to take care of early shopping this year, and to save you all the trouble and worry around Christmas time. All you have to do now is to go in, buy your present, direct how you want it marked and when and where you want it sent Christmas week, and Gorham's will do the rest.

You will find that buying your presents now will save you fatigue and nervous wear and tear. It is foolish to put off your buying until the shopping crush begins.

All that I have said about Christmas present-buying is even more true about getting out your Christmas greeting cards. If you have not already put in your order you ought to do it now. If you wait until the last minute you will not be able to get your cards as promptly and you may overlook a lot of good friends that you want on your mailing list.

Suppose you turn over a new leaf this Christmas and attend to all of these things right now. Gorham is prepared to co-operate with you to the full limit of its resources. Extra preparations have been made to serve the convenience of the early Christmas shopper this year.

Do your Christmas shopping NOW!

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PUTS BEILISS CASE TO REFORM RABBIS

Dr. Harris Calls on Conference to Undertake a Campaign of Education.

URGES MISSIONARY WORK

Among Jews Who Have Become Socialists—Blames Russian Brutality as Cause of Crime.

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, President of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, attacked Russia for the trial of Beiliss on the "ritual murder" charge at the opening session of the Eastern Council at the Temple Emanu-El last night. He also advocated the requirement of health certificates prior to solemnization of marriage, and favored beginning a campaign of missionary work to save Jews in this city who had entered upon a vicious life.

"This is the era of light," he said. "'He who runs may read.' Yet the Jew and his purposes in the world's economy is still a terra incognito to many. In this twentieth century one nation is still asking, 'Is ritual murder a practice of the synagogue.'

"This shows the need of the dissemination of the truth. When the charge was brought forward in 1911 a protest was assued against it by the most eminent men in every walk of life from the ecclesiastic to the scientist in England, France, Germany, and Russia. Yet the Russian physician, Sidorski, had the hardihood to repeat it before the International Medical Congress in London this Summer. I had the gratification of being present, and witnessing that august body condemn the charge as a malicious fabrication.

"Yet the slander is still voiced, and the life of a co-religionist hangs in the balance in consequence of it. Nay, not one Jew, but all Jews, are on trial at Kieff this day, and the repute not of Beiliss, but of Judaism, is at stake.

"That this charge should have been brought at all shows that a campaign of education about the Jew, his traditoins, beliefs, practices and aspirations and his sense of obligation to mankind at large is still needed by the unthinking masses.

"We may one day forgive Russia for the physical injury it has done to Jewish millions in reducing them to poverty by its legalized persecution, but never, I fear, the moral injury in fostering degeneracy by its bigoted tyranny, its deliberate calumny and its heartless brutality.

"One of the unfortunate products for which it is directly responsible is the 'cadet'—using the term in the American and not in the Russian sense. From a confidential letter that reached me from Panama, I learned that white slaves were being exported from New York. Not the majority, but some of these procurers were of the Jewish race.

"The Federal Government is strictly prosecuting purveyors and smugglers of opium. It is well known that this drug ruins both body and soul. Alas, some of its traffickers and imbibers are degenerate sons of Israel. A raid was made last year on an opium den in this city, in which all the inmates were our brethren and the day was Rosh ha-Shanah.

"It must continue to be our main purpose to reach the unaffiliated Jews. Their numbers are considerable among the native Americans, among university students, and, strange to say, most of all, among foreign immigrants. The Socialist paper Vorwärts has 140,000 subscribers, all of them foreigners, though not all in New York. A Socialist is not necessarily non-religious, but Jewish Socialists for the most part are. I do not think I am doing them an injustice by saying that atheism is an unwritten doctrine in their constitution. Jewish Socialists, as such, are not necessarily of that group who openly offend their brethren by choosing Kol Nidre for an annual banquet. But they are non-observers and quiet deniers of Providence and the soul."

Rabbi Harris advocated the appointment of a chaplain at large to take charge of the work among Jewish dependents and delinquents in this city. He also strongly urged measures to establish a Jewish monthly magazine to keep interest keen in such work. Then he urged a study of eugenics, saying:

"All recognize that the time has come when such vital issues must be discussed. In this relation the Eastern Council, like the Central Conference, should be prepared to indorse the requirement already adopted by some States and churches of a physician's certificate of health prior to the solemnization of a marriage."

Rabbi Harry S. Lewis of London, the Lewisohn lecturer for 1913, delivered an address on "Judaism and Social Righteousness." Other speakers were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi J. Leonard Levy.

ANTI-SEMITES URGE POGROM.

Stirred to Action by Beiliss Case—Witness Implicates Tcheberiaks.

KIEFF, Oct. 19.—Telegrams from Minsk and other towns report anti-Semite activity, and the distribution of manifestos calling upon the populace "to avenge on the Jews the murder of Yushinsky."

The trial of Mendel Beiliss, who is charged with having murdered the boy, was continued to-day, but no important testimony was forthcoming. An old neighbor of the Tcheberiaks, named Vishimirsky, testified that about two months after the murder the wife of his friend Ravitch told him that she had seen Yushinsky's body in a bath in the Tcheberiak house. Ravitch and his wife have since emigrated to the United States, their passage, Ravitch told Vishimirsky, having been paid by Vera Tcheberiak, the reputed head of a band of thieves.

This was the only interesting testimony at the sitting, but it made little impression, because Vishimirsky had not mentioned it when previously examined by a Magistrate.

TRIAL STIRS CHICAGO.

Two Great Mass Meetings at Which Russian Action Is Denounced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Protests against the trial by the Russian Government of Mendel Beiliss were made here to-day from the pulpit, the lecture platform, and in meetings of societies. In a score of instances resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Secretary of State in Washington and the representatives of the Russian Government in this country expressing indignation at the Beiliss charges.

Two of Chicago's largest theatres were filled at mass meetings held for the purpose of condemning the trial at Kieff. A meeting at the Garrick Theatre was an overflow from that at the Grand Opera House, while in front of the two play houses stood thousands unable to obtain entrance.

At both meetings the opinion was expressed that should Beiliss be convicted wholesale massacres of the Jewish people in Russia would follow. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Mount Sinai Congregation, the most influential in Chicago, delivered the principal speech at both meetings.

"Mendel Beiliss is not the defendant in this case by any means," said Dr. Hirsch. "Rather it is the Russian Government which is on trial at the bar of public opinion throughout the civilized world. From time immemorial the potentates of the world, when they have felt their thrones tottering under them, have sought a counter irritant to direct the attention of the people elsewhere. That is the prime motive behind the trial of Mendel Beiliss."

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd declared that "the people of Chicago in voicing their condemnation of the Beiliss trial are striking a blow in the interest of human freedom and tolerance in every country of the world."

Miss Jane Addams expressed the belief that the Kieff trial would result in bringing a world-wide awakening in the interest of the uplifting of the Jewish people as a whole, and according them a higher status than has ever been given them before.

The Rev. A. J. Carey, D. D., pastor of the Institutional Church, representative of the colored people; Graham Taylor, the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, and others addressed both mass meetings.

URGE BRYAN TO ACT.

6,000 Persons of All Faiths Adopt Resolutions in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—Six thousand Milwaukeeans of all faiths united to-night in a unanimous protest against the so-called blood ritual trial now in progress in Kieff, and resolutions telegraphed to Secretary of State Bryan begged the United States to plead with the Czar to stop the outrage. The speakers included clergymen of all denominations, Judges, lawyers, and business men. Rabbi Hirshberg was the only Jewish participant in the proceedings.

Circuit Judge Turner presided, and Circuit Judge O. T. Williams presented the resolutions, which in part were:

"Whereas, This charge was brought about by the Russian Government for the purpose of inciting the Russian people against the Jews, and such accusation will incite the Russian people to violence against the Jewish citizens of Russia, therefore, we, the citizens of Milwaukee, protest in the strongest terms against such procedure by the Russian Government, and its agents, as responsible for this horrible outrage.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of State, so that he may take such action as is necessary to bring this protest directly to the attention of the Czar of Russia."

BOSTON PROTEST MEETINGS.

Speakers of Many Creeds Denounce "Ritual Murder" Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Three mass meetings to protest against the persecution by the Russian Government of Mendell Beiliss at Kieff were held to-day in Boston and Malden. The largest meeting took place in Faneuil Hall under the auspices of forty Jewish organizations. The speakers represented many creeds, and these resolutions, introduced by Philip Davis of the Civic Service House, were adopted:

"We, citizens of Massachusetts, of various races and creeds, now assembled at Faneuil Hall to protest against the injustice done the Jewish people in accusing them as capable of such an act as 'human blood sacrifice,' and hereby call upon the civilized nations of the world to formally repudiate the charges of the so-called 'ritual murder' now on trial in Kieff, Russia, as being without any foundation in the teachings and practice of the religion of Israel. We remind them that in the early days of Christianity similar charges were made against it because of ignorance and superstition, which charges history and truth have repudiated."

WORKINGMEN'S PROTEST.

Thousands Driven from Russia by Such Outrages, They Say.

The Workingmen's Circle, a benevolent organization composed of members of Jewish trades unions, held a meeting last night in the Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, to protest against the trial of Beiliss. Samuel Goodman presided, and speeches were made by Nathaniel Chonin, Isaac A. Hourcvitch, Nicholas Aleinikoff, and others.

The speakers denounced the trial as a reversion to barbarous methods of mediaeval times, and as an effort to perpetuate an absurd legend which was invented in malice. They said that hundreds of thousands of Jews had come to this country from Russia to escape such outrages, and denounced the Russian Government.

TOO LATE TO AID TELLIER.

Starving Cold Storage Inventor Dies as Friends Come with $200.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Succor came too late to Charles Tellier, the famous inventor of cold storage, who is dead.

Mr. Tellier, the proud wearer of the Legion of Honor, whose industry enriched thousands in all countries, was found several days ago in dire straits in a single room, and dying of hunger and cold. A sum of $20,000 was publicly raised for him a year ago, but he never got a cent. Representatives of a large cold storage firm came to his door to present him with $200 just as Mr. Tellier was breathing his last.

The savant was aged 85, and died in terrible agony in the presence only of an old concierge, but did not complain.

DEFERS BUYING ZEPPELIN.

Belgium's Dirigible Plans Affected by the German Disaster.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—Because of the disaster to the Zeppelin dirigible balloon, the Minister of War has countermanded all the proposed ascents of the military dirigibles Zodiac and Belgique for this year.

He has also decided to postpone, and probably will abandon altogether, the intended purchase of a new dirigible of the German rigid type.

Santos-Dumont Gets a Monument.

SAINT CLOUD, France, Oct. 19.—Léon Barthou, representing his brother, the Premier, presided at the ceremony to-day in connection with the inauguration of a monument in commemoration of the achievements of Alberto Santos-Dumont in piloting the dirigible balloon Saint Cloud around the Eiffel Tower in 1901, and his first aeroplane flight in 1906. In the course of the celebration he handed to M. Santos-Dumont the cravat of the Legion of Honor.

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ISAACS IS MADE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

British Attorney General Succeeds Lord Alverstone, Who Is Created Viscount.

BRILLIANT LEGAL CAREER

Famous for His Prosecution of Whitaker Wright—An Intimate of Edward VII.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 20.—The appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs to succeed Lord Alverstone as Lord Chief Justice was officially announced this morning. His promotion came in the natural order of events, and had he not been a victim of attack over the Marconi share purchases, it would never have occurred to anybody to question his fitness for the post.

Sir Rufus, who becomes the first Jewish Chief Justice of Great Britain, has been one of the most brilliant advocates in the records of the bar. He is a sound lawyer, and has a clear masculine intelligence. He is endowed with the judicial temperament, and is most popular with other members of his profession.

The Daily Mail says:

"The appointment will meet with universal approval. The brilliance of his career at the bar is equaled by his popularity, both there and with the public, and approval will be the more outspoken since the failure of the petty personal attacks made upon him."

The Times says:

"Sir Rufus Isaacs possesses all the natural qualities which go to make a worthy successor to the great Chief Justices of the past. Public opinion destined him for the place so long that exclusion from it, after all that had happened, would have been such an admission of collective guilt as no Government could be expected to make if it intended to remain in office. It can only be regarded as a national misfortune that an absorbing controversy should have brought hesitation and discord into what would otherwise have been a unanimous chorus of approval."

The Morning Post, which has been agitating for months past against Sir Rufus's appointment, is the only newspaper which condemns the selection. It goes over the same ground traversed in many editorials on the subject, asserting that Sir Rufus through his Marconi transactions forfeited the right to the honor. It talks about the sound traditions of a great profession being violated, and the good name of England, already smirched by "this miserable Marconi afafir," being more seriously tainted.

The Post recalls that John Hay, when criticised by his fellow countrymen for intrusting the affairs of the United States to a mixed tribunal, one of the members of which was Lord Alverstone, replied:

"I have put my faith in the honor of an English Judge and an English gentleman."

The Post wonders what Secretary Hay would have said of the appointment of Sir Rufus as Lord Alverstone's successor.

"We still smart," the editorial adds, "under the recollection of what American critics have said about the Marconi affair."

Sir Rufus is succeeded as Attorney General by Sir John Simon, while S. O. Buckmaster becomes Solicitor General. Lord Alverstone has been created a Viscount.

The career of Sir Rufus Isaacs has been frequently referred to by Englishmen to disprove the notion that speedy transitions from one estate to another can take place only in the United States.

He was marked as a financial failure when he was 25 years old, but a year later he began to study law, and within a decade he had been created a King's Counsel, and had the largest practice in England.

Sir Rufus is the son of Joseph M. Isaacs, a London merchant. He was educated at the University College School, and later at Hanover and Brussels. His parents wished him to go to Cambridge, but while they were perfecting their plans he announced that study was rather irksome, and that he preferred a life at sea. He became a common sailor, but tired of this life after a single trip across the Atlantic, and opened an office as a broker. Business affairs bored him as much as did his life before the mast.

Financial ruin was the result of his brokerage adventure. At the point in his career when he was casting about for a new calling he met Miss Alice Edith Cohen, daughter of an American merchant who had moved to London. Miss Cohen became keenly interested in the welfare of the young man who did not like college, the sea, or the Stock Exchange, and insisted, against his remonstrances, that he begin to study for a professional career.

Together in the evenings the two used to pore over the law books, and the young woman proved herself a persistent taskmaster, for in 1887 Isaacs was admitted to the bar in London. A short time after being admitted to the bar he married Miss Cohen.

The first success of young Isaacs came to him through his mastery of intricate figures and details. For his gift in this direction he became famous after handling a bankruptcy case in which a great corporation was involved. Large mercantile and financial houses in London became his clients, and when Whitaker Wright, the English "frenzied finance" swindler, was brought back to London, there was a general demand that Isaacs take charge of the prosecution. It was his work on this case that brought him conspicuously before the British people. He confounded Wright with his mastery of figures, and finally broke down his defense so thoroughly that the swindler made a complete confession, following it with suicide in the courtroom to escape imprisonment.

In 1904 Isaacs was returned to Parliament as a Liberal from Reading. He became intimate with Edward VII., and was a regular "fourth" at the royal bridge table. In 1909 he was made Solicitor General, and in 1910 he was knighted and made Attorney General. The following year he was created Privy Councilor and made Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.

As Attorney General he conducted the official inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

When Chancellor Lloyd George and other Cabinet Ministers were charged last Summer with wrongful transactions in Marconi shares at the time when the Government was negotiating contracts with the company, he assumed the entire blame and offered to resign his post to relieve the Government of embarrassment.

Premier Asquith refused to accept such a sacrifice, and it soon developed that he was more popular than ever before. At an appearance in the Guildhall he received more applause than any one present except President Poincaré of France, the applause coming from persons who had heard of the prospect of his promotion to be Lord Chief Justice.

Lady Isaacs has been an invalid for several years, and has been unable to accompany Sir Rufus at public functions.

GERMAN ACTORS AT THE FAIR

Hedwig Reicher's Company to Play in San Francisco in 1915.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Fräulein Hedwig Reicher, a young tragedienne well known in America, is organizing a troupe of German actors to play in San Francisco during the Exposition of 1915. The repertory, which will be performed in English, will include the leading German classics, and modern plays. The stage manager will be Fräulein Reicher's father, Emanuel Reicher, a well-known German tragedian, who will also act in the company.

Berlin theatre-goers are looking forward to a novelty at Reinhardt's "Kammerspielhaus" next Friday, when Rudolf Schildkraut, who recently played in New York, will make his reappearance on the German stage in a new legendary drama by Wilhelm Schmidtbonn, "The Lost Son." The title rôle will be played by Schildkraut's own seventeen-year-old son, who is making his début, while Schildkraut, Sr., will have the part of the father.

POPE GREATLY IMPROVED.

Has Resumed Audiences and Will Receive Pilgrims This Week.

ROME, Oct. 19.—During the past fortnight the condition of the Pope has improved greatly. He has resumed his audiences and to-day received the Rt. Rev. Francis Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, Wales, who found the Pontiff looking better than ever before—bright, alert and keen.

The Pope informed the Bishop that he anticipated the pleasure of receiving on Thursday 200 pilgrims, who came to Rome under the charge of Bishop Mostyn.

Mrs. Gerard Arrives in Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, has arrived here and finds the Ambassador still house hunting, without particularly bright prospects of obtaining a suitable building for the social and representative requirements of the Embassy. Mrs. Gerard will go to Paris to-morrow to join her sister, Countess Sigray.

Southern Rebels Burn a Train.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 19.—The rebels are displaying unusual activity in the south. They have burned a train on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway, between Tierra Blanca and the Isthmian Route. The railway officials have asked for additional troops to protect the line.

DEAF TO CHURCHILL'S PLAN.

German Admiral Says "Holiday" Idea Is Incomprehensible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I have excellent reasons for believing that Winston Churchill's latest proposal of a naval shipbuilding holiday will, like his proposal of March 20, fall on deaf ears in Germany. His speech obtains prominence on the front pages of to-day's newspapers; but it reached here too late for comment before to-morrow.

"Whatever fate awaits the speech in the press, inquiries in the best-informed naval circles in Berlin justify me in predicting that Mr. Churchill's newest project will be pronounced what its predecessor was, namely, undebatable.

"This is unquestionably the view held in those service quarters which have hitherto contrived to impose their opinions on the Imperial Government. Grand Admiral von Koster, President of the German Navy League, responding to a request for an opinion, telegraphs:

"'The idea of a holiday year is incomprehensible to me as applied to a fleet which must defend our coasts against all enemies.'

"On the other hand, Capt. Persius, a well-known naval expert, considers Mr. Churchill's proposal not only debatable, but capable of being carried out. He says that if there's a will, a way can be found."

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Tudor Furniture for the Dining Room.

MANY are the alluring suggestions for the furnishing of the Dining Room of today offered by the sunny "Parlour" of the Tudor Manor House, which with its raftered ceiling and dusky oak-panelled walls was used as a Living Room when not in actual service for the midday meal.

For the plenishing of the modern room recourse may well be had to the Hampton Shops Reproductions of Seventeenth Century English Furniture. A hospitable appearing Refectory Table of sturdy oak, for example, or a set of high-backed chairs in carven walnut, combining a high degree of comfort with an aspect of spacious dignity.

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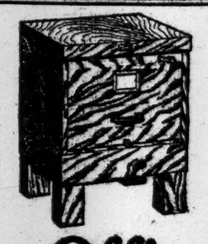
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Certain districts in the Northwest excel in the production of certain varieties. Each variety packed in the "SKOOKUM" brand is taken from the proper district.

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Eat The Right Apples at the Right Time

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Oct., Nov., Dec.	Grimes
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Jan., Feb., Mar.	Rome Beauty
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WRECK CUTS OFF CENTRAL TERMINAL

Through Trains Forced to Land Passengers at West Side Freight Stations.

LINE CLOSED THREE HOURS

Two Freight Cars Were Thrown Across the Tracks East of Spuyten Duyvil Station.

Five through passenger trains on the New York Central Railroad from Chicago, Buffalo, Montreal, Toronto, and St. Louis, were forced to depart from the main line into the Grand Central Terminal and discharge their passengers at the New York Central's West 130th and West Forty-second Street freight stations early yesterday morning, when two derailed freight cars in the deep cut several hundred yards east of the Spuyten Duyvil station blocked for three hours the only two tracks between Spuyten Duyvil and the Grand Central. An incoming local train was held up at Spuyten Duyvil for forty minutes, and a local out of the city got away one hour and fifty minutes late.

There are only two tracks between Spuyten Duyvil and Kingsbridge—one for northbound and one for southbound trains. These tracks run for the most part through deep cuts, and it was in one, on a long curve only a few hundred yards east of the Spuyten Duyvil station, that the derailment of the freight cars occurred. The train of which they were a part was an extra freight train that departed from Seventy-second Street for the Melrose station on the Harlem Division of the New York Central about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As the train was swinging around the curve in the cut at 5:40 o'clock, the two cars jumped the rails and blocked both the track they were on and that for the incoming trains. The reason for the accident was not known positively yesterday, but it was thought at the offices of the New York Central that there was not enough give in the coupling between the cars to allow them to swing freely in the curve, and that as a consequence the coupling buckled and jerked the cars from the rails. Both cars were empty, and no one on the train was injured. The track for outgoing trains was not clear until 8:25 o'clock in the morning, and that for incoming trains was not clear until 8:55 o'clock.

The tracks over which the incoming through trains took their passengers downtown are those used exclusively by freight trains and the "Dolly Varden" passenger train that is run between Spuyten Duyvil and West Thirtieth Street for the purpose of protecting a franchise. Many of the passengers left the trains at the 130th Street freight station and others rode down to Forty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue. A few stayed in their places on the "Fast Mail" and "The Beaver" trains from St. Louis and Toronto respectively, and were taken back to Spuyten Duyvil and into the Grand Central Terminal after the main line tracks were cleared. About three years ago an accident necessitated shunting passenger trains to the freight train tracks, and the same thing happened three years before that. It was said at the offices of the New York Central yesterday that since the road had been built the Hudson River freight tracks had been used but seldom by through passenger trains.

Had the accident occurred on a weekday instead of on Sunday the inconvenience would have been much greater. At least twelve city-bound passenger trains from as far north as Peekskill would have been delayed, and half a dozen outgoing local trains would have been held up in the Grand Central Terminal.

BABY CAUGHT LIKE A BALL.

Dropped Off Fire Escape Where a Boy Had Fallen to Death.

An unidentified man saved the life yesterday afternoon of Ormando La Testa, a 3-year-old girl, who fell from the fire-escape of her home on the third floor of the tenement house at 110 Hester Street. The child had been attracted by the excitement on the sidewalk below, where the mangled body of little Vincenzo Laudrano, 4 years old, was lying. He had been playing on the fire-escape on the floor above when he fell through the well of the structure and was instantly killed.

A crowd of pedestrians was pushing and jostling in morbid curiosity about the spot where the boy's body was lying, when a childish scream of terror caused them to look upward as the little girl came tumbling down. A shabbily-dressed man caught the child in his arms, sat her down upon the sidewalk, crying bitterly, but uninjured, and disappeared before Patrolman Weisenraider of the Elizabeth Street Precinct could ascertain his identity.

The double accident created so much excitement in the neighborhood that reserves had to be summoned from the station house to disperse the crowd.

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EUGENICS IN CHURCH CLASS.

Mount Morris Congregation First to Establish a Course.

The first New York church to start regular classes in eugenics is the Mount Morris Baptist, Harlem, and it began its first class yesterday morning. In the class were forty young men. Next Sunday morning the second class will be started, and it will be for young women. The course approximates a regular college one, and runs for forty weeks. The prospectus says:

"If the church is to assume authority over the marriage contract it has a much greater duty to its young people in educating them on the significance of the propagation of the race, and to the ultimate happiness of the home."

The teacher in the young men's eugenic class is Dr. Frederick A. Wall, of the College of the City of New York, and of the young women's class, Miss Nona S. Gould, of the Woman's Medical College. These classes are a part of the Bible School of this church. The superintendent is J. Gardner Smith, M. D., and other members of the committee include C. Ward Crampton, M. D., of the City Department of Education, Prof. W. H. McCastline, M. D., of Columbia, and Prof. Thomas D. Wood, M. D., of Teachers' College. D. Edward W. Stitt, of the City Education Department, is chairman of the committee.

The course covers the meaning of eugenics, the origin of species, influences of heredity, the business of marriage, sex hygiene, the social evil, and the rearing of a family. None are admitted to the class unless more than eighteen years of age. There are no restrictions.

PASTOR PRAISES MR. ALTMAN

His Life an Example for Others, Says the Rev. Dr. Reisner.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in his sermon last night, paid a tribute to the memory of Benjamin Altman. The subject of his discourse was, "A Happy New Yorker," and he pictured Mr. Altman as an example of that type. He said:

"The Altman bequests reveal the visions of a man of heart, who was appreciative and determined to serve his fellows. Some gross-minded relatives load down relatives with gold they are incapable of managing. But Mr. Altman had developed the spiritual by fellowship with pictures, and saw vast possibilities in rewarding faithful workmen, and in providing charitable helpfulness, not through ironclad rules, but as it might be freely meted out by men with hearts and eyes in touch with the day.

"He tied no strings to his ten-million-dollar gift. Some deriders of Jews may well learn from this frail, retiring Hebrew, who had much of the spirit and aims of the great Master, else he could not have so planned. And this lonely man was a happy New Yorker.

"The happy New Yorker is not the wine guzzler, and the ridiculous dresser who follows the modern, disgusting style. The happy New Yorker is the one who carries the consciousness that he is worth something to the world, and he gets a heart full of happiness as he makes some one else happy."

CHILDREN HONOR GAYNOR.

West Side Meeting Hears of Work to Remove Central Tracks.

Services in memory of Mayor Gaynor were held in DeWitt Clinton Park, at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon by the West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference. Mrs. James Delaney, President, presided.

The bad weather kept away some of those scheduled to speak, including the candidates of all the political parties for county offices, but a large crowd greeted Prof. Henry G. Schneider, principal of the public school at Forty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Mr. Schneider praised the late Mayor and said that he had done much for the children of this city. He said that one of the objects of the conference was to have the tracks of the New York Central Railroad on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues removed, as well as to obtain more playgrounds for the children. Mr. Schneider said that in the last ten years on the one and a half miles of track of the New York Central on Eleventh Avenue, 198 persons had lost their lives while on the two and a half miles on Tenth Avenue 124 lives had been lost in the same time.

'THE GIRL OF TO-DAY' WELL-DEFINED TYPE

Mme. Simcox Pictures Her as a Brunette, Tall, Beautiful in Manner and Dress.

FOUND ALL OVER AMERICA

She Is Put Above Girls of All Other Countries for Self-Possession and General Ability.

Few persons in New York come more into contact with girls from all parts of the United States than Mme. Simcox, who was asked yesterday to describe what she thought was the typical Girl of To-day. It developed that Mme. Simcox believes there is a real type, that it is taller and better developed than was the American girl of the last generation, and that it is apt to be a brunette. Others have said that it was impossible to assign stature or coloring to the Girl of To-day, but Mme. Simcox, who knows the real from the unreal when it comes to cataloguing feminine charms, was positive in her opinion.

As for M. Poiret's sweeping declaration in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week that the American girl, from first to last, is a Puritan, and as for Cosmo Hamilton's mournful lament that the American girl won't flirt, Mme. Simcox intimated that the field of investigation of the Paris dressmaker and the English playwright had obviously been limited.

"There is nothing like the American girl to be found anywhere you go," said Mme. Simcox, yesterday, "unless, of course, you come across stray specimens of her in Europe. In figure, complexion, carriage, ability to dress well and ability to talk well, she has no equal. She has more self-possession among strangers than any foreign girl, and in general good looks, she cannot be approached.

"Many things, of course, go to make up this effect or result. In the first place, the average American girl is better educated than any other, and that gives her a degree of assurance. Then of late years she has gone in for the outdoor life and taken up sports, and the result is she has developed into what I consider is as nearly the perfect woman as can ever be.

"You cannot limit the habitat of the typical Girl of To-day to any one section of the country. Some Western girls are beautiful; some Southern girls have had a reputation for that quality, and the New York girls are recognized as the smartest in appearance. Each locality has some claim of its own. Yet you cannot say that the true type of The Girl of To-day is to be found only in one locality. I have seen California girls who are absolutely stunning, and Southern girls whose dash and brilliancy and charm were distinctive, while the New York girl is so sure of herself that there is nothing left for her to acquire.

"I should say that almost any American girl could go out and make a living if she had to. She is better prepared than foreign girls, because of her education and the common sense that has been taught her. Her education is of a more practical kind than that given foreign girls. Our women are very independent and self-reliant.

"Yes," said Mme. Simcox, in answer to a question, "I do believe it would be possible to narrow the typical Girl of To-day down to a question of coloring. There are many more brunettes to-day than there used to be. Blondes are not fashionable, and you rarely see them. There was a time when it was considered stylish to be a blonde, and it was then that so many girls bleached or dyed their hair. Comparatively few natural brunettes ever think of bleaching their hair nowadays.

"American girls, I should say, are to-day taller and better developed in every way than they used to be, due, in a large measure, to the outdoor life they lead. Most American girls are athletic nowadays, and the true type of The Girl of To-day would be rather tall.

"At the same time, mere regularity of features is not necessarily characteristic of The Girl of To-day. Perhaps the most beautiful, and, I should say, the most typical girl, may have irregular features. But nowadays expression, the figure, style and carriage all go to make up beauty, and you will find that they are a large part of the attractions that go to make up The Girl of To-day."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1 twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a Special Section of the Christmas Edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged most typical of The Girl of To-day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists—Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert and Penrhyn Stanlaws. No photograph received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph, as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

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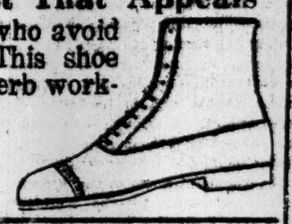

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC!

Tammany Hall cautions the public against swindlers representing themselves as prominent members and public officials and who are selling tickets for bogus entertainments and collecting funds for alleged campaign purposes.

The public also is warned against persons who solicit advertisements for a newspaper claiming to be related to Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall does not authorize the soliciting of advertisements or the sale of tickets for any purpose.

Neither the Tammany Times nor any other newspaper or periodical has any connection whatever with Tammany Hall or the Tammany Society.

HARPER'S BOOKS

Familiar Spanish Travels
By William Dean Howells

A new Howells travel book! Mr. Howells notes what most appealed to him as he journeyed from San Sebastian through Burgos, Madrid, Toledo, Cordova, Seville to Granada, Ronda, Algeciras, and Tarifa. Like a glorified kinemacolor film, he passes in review Spanish scenery, the architecture of cathedrals and palaces; picturesque street scenes, Moorish remains; beggars and guides; gypsies and donkeys. And back of all, adding richness to the scene like a figured tapestry, is the romantic history of Spain's past.

The House of Happiness
By Kate Langley Bosher

A new novel by "Mary Cary's" author. There is a love story in it, of course, the wooing of a charming girl by a splendid man; but it is the boy, Cricket, who wins the heart of every reader. Who that knows "Mary Cary" can forget her sweet, sunny nature? Cricket is surely kin to her. His cheerful outlook on life, no matter how dark the day, his loyalty, and his roguish drolleries, combine to make him a delight.

The Coryston Family
By Mrs. Humphry Ward

Admirers of this distinguished author's talent will be glad to know that she has returned to the style which made "The Testing of Diana Mallory" such a delight. First it is a love story, with a heroine who will rank as Mrs. Ward's most charming portrayal of young womanhood of to-day, then an absorbing representation of the dramatic struggle between the radical and aristocratic elements of present English society.

The Way Home
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine"
(Basil King)

A book for the man or the woman who loves honesty is this new novel by the author of "The Inner Shrine." For that is what the very human hero of this story is—honest in his hatred of pretense, honest in his wilfulness, honest at last with himself when he finds that he has gone astray. He believed he had "gained the whole world" only to find that he had "lost his own soul." "In the best sense of the word a novel that will be discussed," says The Philadelphia Press.

The Iron Trail
By Rex Beach

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1913.

TAMMANY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Two things have put Mr. MURPHY and Tammany Hall on the defensive and "double-crossed" their impudent plan to wage an aggressive campaign. One is the fact—which Mr. MURPHY and Mr. MCCALL apparently forgot—that Tammany has a specific, definite municipal record which leaps to light the moment the Tammany candidate undertakes to attack the gentlemen who have been chiefly responsible for the work of the last four years.

Here is a concrete instance cited on Friday last by Mr. MARCUS M. MARKS. It relates to the stone paving work done by Mr. MCANENY in the Borough of Manhattan. We present the figures in the following brief and telling table. The record of 1909 is Tammany's; that of 1912 is Mr. MCANENY'S:

	Sq. Yards.	Cost.	Cost a Yard.
1909	206,000	$500,000	$2.42
1912	325,000	300,000	.92

On the vital issue of economy, of use as against waste, of business management as against graft and favoritism, these figures show clearly and finally that the Fusion policy is worth at least two and a half times as much as that of Tammany. And the moral side of the matter is even more important than the money side. The money needlessly taken from the taxpayers by Tammany was largely employed in corrupting and demoralizing the electorate, in building or maintaining a powerful organization to influence voters and give to Tammany favorites the chance for their gains. The ratio of proper expenditure to expenditure covering these unclean gains is perfectly plain: it is as 92 to 242. Against such simple and outstanding facts Tammany is on the defensive.

The second fact which puts Tammany on the defensive is its record at Albany. We might suppose that, having impeached an unfit Governor, and he having been found guilty and been driven from his high office, Tammany would feel satisfaction in the achievement and point to it with pride. Instead, Tammany and its advocates are doing all they can to divert attention from that chapter in its recent history—and they are wise. The general feeling is that the Governor was pursued and removed, so far as Tammany is concerned, not because his conduct was illegal and improper, but because he did not sin under the orders and for the advantage of Tammany. His crime, in Tammany eyes, was not that he made false returns of campaign contributions and swore falsely to them; it was that he dared to try to snatch the leadership of the Democratic Party in the State from the tight grip of Mr. MURPHY'S large hands. Multitudes of citizens who are quite convinced of Mr. SULZER'S moral and legal disqualification for retaining his office are equally convinced that he would have been left untouched had he taken his orders from Tammany. Now, that he has been shown to be unworthy, and has been duly so declared by the High Court of Impeachment, these citizens incline to settle their account with Mr. MURPHY. They have been shamed and angered that the State should be so humiliated by the character of its Governor, and they are deeply resentful that the machinery of justice should have been set in operation from such base motives by so bad a man at the head of so corrupt a political organization. They can get at this man and this organization two weeks from to-morrow, and they will.

RECKLESS MAIL MOTOR DRIVERS.

The motor-driven mail wagons of this city have run amuck. Their drivers seem to be answerable to no authority. Why, because they carry the United States mails, they should have the right to run at night without lights and at any speed they please, so that they are rapidly adding to the list of pedestrians killed and injured in the streets, passes comprehension. That ambulances and fire trucks should pass through the streets at speed, when in the performance of duty, is reasonable, since their mission is one of life and death. It is not a matter of life and death that the mails should be transported through the city's streets at a speed exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

But it is this city's fault that the mail drivers greatly exceed the speed limit. The latest of the city's ordinances contains the amazing provision that, in the turning of corners, in the overtaking and meeting of street cars, in approaching bridges and passing public schools, and in limitation of speed at all hours through the streets, the automobiles carrying United States mails are unrestrained.

The complaint made to the Federal postal authorities by the National Highways Protective Society that the mail drivers are reckless of human life elicits the disappointing but perfectly logical reply that a city which, by its ordinances, permits the lives of its pedestrians to be endangered ought not to look to Washington for relief. It is the duty of the Aldermen to expunge the mail wagon exemption.

THE MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

The dispatches from the Mexican capital this morning have the merit of conveying some positive information. Although there are no signs of political excitement and very few evidences of active campaigning, elections of President, Vice President, Senators, and Deputies are really to be held one week from to-day. As there is at present no Congress and the Constitution requires that the vote for the Executive must be canvassed by Congress, it is expected that there will be no formal announcement of the election of President for some weeks or until the newly elected legislators are in session at the capital. It is believed that the vote for Senators and Deputies will be certified either by the Supreme Court Judges or by HUERTA himself.

These statements indicate more faith in the promises of the Dictator than we can feel in this country. But they come from the capital and from a wholly disinterested source, and we may as well accept them while admitting that nobody can guess what may happen in Mexico in the next week. Neither GAMBOA, candidate of the Church party, nor CALERO, the Liberal candidate, seems to be working very hard to get votes, while FELIX DIAZ is not in Mexico. To Americans, in these circumstances, an election seems impossible, but Mexican elections are always hard to understand.

POLITICAL CRACKPOTS.

To Mr. PATRICK E. MCCABE of Albany we owe a small debt of gratitude for adding the expressive word "crackpot" to our recently somewhat worn political vocabulary. "A collection of the rarest political crackpots "I have ever seen," was Mr. MCCABE'S description of the company which cheered and tried to console Mr. SULZER in Albany on Saturday. The justice of the description we will not discuss, though we have no doubt that his varied experience enables Mr. MCCABE to recognize a political crackpot at first sight. The word, though not very familiar, is not new. The invaluable "Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English" of FARMER and HENLEY defines a "crackpot" as "a pretentious, worthless person," but gives no clue to the origin of the word. The definition, also, is somewhat too comprehensive. Obviously many worthless persons who are also pretentious are not crackpots, and a man might be a crackpot without being wholly worthless. He might occasionally serve a purpose.

A crackpot is in fact a crackpot. Further definition is needless. The word comes into our political vocabulary in good season. We have crackpots on every hand. Their political activities are unwholesome. The confusion caused by the crackpots in relation to the stage, to literature, and social reform we can combat by watchfulness and the exercise of common sense, but political crackpotism is a harder matter to fight. We must all be grateful to Mr. MCCABE for directing out attention to its prevalence.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE METHODS.

It was announced on Saturday that the Board of Estimate had approved the arrangement for an exchange of transfers between the surface cars in Manhattan and the Staten Island ferryboats. It might be imagined that this was an attempt by the city to increase travel on the boats, which now run up a deficit of about one-half the total tax levy of the Borough of Richmond. Or it might be thought that it was a concession to the piteous appeal of the city outlanders to secure easier access to this borough. It is nothing of the sort. It is the adoption of the proposal of a private corporation, which had a similar problem to the city's on its hands, and which is fighting its way toward the reduction of its deficit over the protests of the city officials. It was an anti-Tammany Alderman who scented a traction job in the proposal to give two rides for a nickel, on the theory that the nickels taken would increase faster than the cost of earning them. Nobody knows certainly that this will be the case. All that is sure is that the city must run its boats, and the surface cars must run also, although both could take more traffic without additional expense worth consideration. Private capital will venture. The politicians make a virtue of blocking the way, and objecting that the city gets the short end of the nickel and the long share of the haul.

Tammany is too busy to make use of the opportunity that this anti-Tammany opposition gives it. It lacks the sense even to approve the bargain as it stands, and to pillory the anti-Tammany opposition. And, of course, it is too stupid to suggest improvements. If these transfers are worth anything they are worth paying for, and there is no necessity to give them away. Anybody who wants that double ride would be as willing to pay 6 cents for it as 5. It would be fairer to ask them to, since both parts of the ride are supplied below cost, and the additional pennies would contribute many dollars toward the deficits. Still, if the nickel is to be divided, it is only fair that the city should lose the odd half cent which makes the surface railway's share 3 cents for a ride from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. This is not because the city's deficit is larger, but because the city has more to gain than the railway, which contributes the short half of the haul. The railway has no other source of income than the fares. The city owes a moral debt to the exiled dwellers in Richmond, for they are the only ones who get no direct benefit from the bridge and subway expenditures toward which they contribute their share. The city's payment of this moral debt not improbably will enable them to enlarge their contributions toward the subway costs. If the plan fulfills its promise, Staten Island realty values ought to rise enough to make the payment of larger taxes a pleasure. Besides, the city will not divide all the nickels. It will retain its takings entire in the case of all who do not use the transfers.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROPOSAL.

A good deal of water has run under the bridge since last March, when Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made his suggestion to Germany that that Government and Great Britain should for a while stop making preparations for naval warfare. Not only have the general relations of the two Governments become much more friendly through their joint efforts to prevent a European war. Not only have the statesmen and the peoples of the two countries come to have a better understanding each of the other and to feel mutual confidence. The events of the last year, and especially of the last seven months, have taught both Governments, and particularly that of Germany, that rivalry in making ready for war is terribly expensive and not without its dangers. Germany to-day is wrestling with problems of taxation almost as formidable as would follow actual war. Nor is the situation of Great Britain, with its immense expenditure for social measures and its unsettled relation to the "sister States" across the oceans in naval matters, an easy one.

Mr. CHURCHILL notes, in his Manchester speech, that "friendly reference" to his general plan has been made by the German Chancellor. In that his position is obviously more encouraging than that which he held last Spring. He has a right, moreover, to consider how his "naval holiday" would affect other Powers besides Great Britain and Germany. All the great Powers are now engaged in the costly game, and France, with the countenance of Great Britain, is even engaged in a plan for equipping Spain with an effective navy. Two years' rest from this feverish effort would be an immense relief to the whole of Europe, and it is not unreasonable to expect that at the end of two years all the Powers would be glad to renew the arrangement indefinitely.

AMENDMENT NO. IV., VOTE "YES."

The people will be asked this Fall to say "Yes" or "No" to the proposed amendment—No. IV. in the voting order—to the wild forest lands provision of the Constitution. This, in brief, assures that all parcels of the forest reserve, including those in the Catskills and the Adirondacks, "shall forever be kept as wild forest lands." They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. That is the language of the provision.

It is not altered in the proposed amendment. But for years the raiders of the Adirondacks have been armed with the argument that water is going to waste there, and that streams are not controlled to prevent disastrous freshets or to conserve the uses of public and private industries. These interests would like to get for themselves control of the vast potential water powers within the forest preserve "blue line." The amendment, which has passed the Legislature twice and requires the assent of the people, is designed to head off the raiders and to assure the building and maintenance of reservoirs to regulate the flow of streams, to supply cities with water, and to reinforce the State canal system.

The reservoirs shall be constructed, owned, and controlled by the State. No work on them shall be done until after public notice, hearing, and determination. Not a penny of the expense of improvements shall be upon the State; it shall be, proportionately, on the private property and the cities benefited. The works shall always be operated by the State. The State shall receive a reasonable return for the value of the rights taken, a return fixed for terms not exceeding ten years, and then readjustable. Not more than 3 per cent. of the lands within the preserve may be used for building reservoirs, the boundaries of which must be accurately surveyed and fixed after public notice. Insanitary conditions must be removed, and wreck and ugliness prevented on their margins.

A violation of any provision of the amendment may be restrained at the suit of the people; or, with the consent of the Supreme Court in Appellate Division, at the suit of any citizen. The amendment has been skillfully drawn, with the approval of such bodies as the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the New York State Waterways Association, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Our advice is, Vote "Yes."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Ship for Capt. Inch.

So frequently in the past has the loss of his ship brought to sudden termination a Captain's career at sea, even when he was in no way or degree responsible or blameworthy for the disaster, that some surprise as well as general satisfaction will follow the announcement by the Uranium Line's manager of that company's intention to put Capt. INCH in command of the steamer built to take the place of the Volturno.

Shipowners and the insurance people alike have always been disposed to insist that a master should be lucky as well as competent, and one serious accident involving heavy loss of life or property, or a series of small but costly mishaps—and all maritime mishaps are expensive—has often made it impossible for a Captain to find further employment afloat, at least in his own grade. And of course the acceptance of a subordinate position is particularly humiliating to a man who has long exercised the nearest approach to unlimited authority that the conditions of modern life permit.

Knowledge of these facts has something to do with the occasional refusal of a Captain to quit a sinking ship from which all except himself have been rescued, especially when to do so would make him the survivor of some of his passengers or crew or if there be the slightest chance that somebody else will come along, pick up the abandoned vessel, tow her into port, and so earn a lot of salvage. That last is one thing that shipowners never forgive, and nothing so disgraces a Captain in their eyes or his as to have it happen.

The self-immolation of sea Captains is less frequent nowadays than it was in sterner times, but it does still occur, now and then, usually when the Captain knows that he has committed a grave error of conduct or judgment, but occasionally when his defense, from any charge except ill-luck is good. Often owners, who would be willing enough to retain a Captain because they know he was not to blame for what happened to his ship, nevertheless discharge him or give him a shore job, for fear that timid or superstitious passengers may avoid sailing with him as commander. That means loss of business, and of course when that threatens the Captain has to be banished from the sea, for a while if not permanently, the length of time of exile depending somewhat on the notoriety of his disaster.

Must Have Enjoyed His Visit.

H. HAMILTON FYFE, a well-known London journalist, has recently been taking a look around New York, and, as is shown by an article in The Daily Mail, he had while here what has been of late the experience of not a few other foreign observers—that of finding us not at all a bad lot, everything considered, and of seeing a good many things of which he highly approved.

He discovered, for instance, that bathing is habitual with even more of Americans than of Britishers, that a surprising number of our men dress with good taste as well as with careful attention to harmony of color, and that not a few young fellows spend at least as much as they can afford on having their finger nails trimmed and polished by professionals. Mr. FYFE liked all that, as he did the cleanly whiteness of our cheap restaurants, but his enthusiasm culminates when he describes our new Post Office, which he calls "a public building fit to be set beside the finest of ancient or modern times." Hardly less eulogistic is he of our two new railway stations. "In them both," he writes,

> there is a largeness of conception, a shaking of the bondage of "good enough," a bold soaring toward a great aim. The men who planned and built them must be men with a passion for harmony and color. The people who pass daily through them cannot but feel its influence, and live in a finer and freer air. The mind is soothed by the spacious calm of the halls, the quietly perfect organization, the neat, spick-and-span convenience of ticket and baggage counters, dining rooms, buffets, bookstalls, information offices. * * * They are most excellent railway stations the world has yet seen. Stations where there is no opening for the scramble and rush which usually disturb the traveler. Stations for supermen who move calm and certain to their appointed ends.

We New Yorkers gasp a little at some of this, not having before realized that quite all of us are "supermen," but it's all right—we recognize the picture and we like it. Also we like it that Mr. FYFE was able to see in these and other new buildings of ours "an ideal of cleanliness and good order within and without." "And what is it but this, too," he asks, "which drags scandals to the light and is sweeping out the foul places of public life?" At that question the Tammany tiger, glancing at the bones of the late WILLIAM SULZER, will lick its bloody chops and purr contentedly.

A Complaint and an Experience.

A TIMES reader and correspondent who lives not so far up in Connecticut writes in grief for himself and the residents of this metropolis about the large quantities and wide assortment of fruits and vegetables that have gone or are going to lamentable waste on his place because, in spite of the terrifying prices we are paying for such things, there would be less than no profit for him in sending them to us. Express rates are prohibitive, he says, the parcel post impracticable, and it takes from one week to two for a freight car to journey from his town to this one.

In other words, he has discovered anew that one cause for the high cost of living is the fact that we are still letting the problem of distribution solve itself, or, rather, are leaving its solution to an army of middlemen whose competency for the task is minute, whose interests, as they know them, are directly opposed to ours, and whose attention is wholly confined to large-scale growers and shippers.

What usually, or at least often, happens when the farmer attempts to reach the consumer directly was well illustrated the other day when a Massachusetts orchardist dispatched by express, prepaid, a crate of particularly fine peaches to a relative living just beyond the city line in Westchester County. What arrived three days later was a filthy and broken package, in one corner of which were a few crushed and dripping things that may have been peaches once, but certainly had never been particularly fine. Something much like swill had apparently been substituted for the crate's original contents.

When acceptance of the sorry stuff was refused, the express agent confessed that protest was justified and promised to have the matter looked up and loss paid. Perhaps he did, but the loser has heard nothing more on the subject, and, after the familiar manner of his kind, has done nothing to compel a settlement of his just claim. Of course he never will, as the express agent well knows from long experience with the "easy marks" that most of us are.

FLASHES FROM MARS

Must Take the Form of Picture Writing to be Understood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article headed "What Does Mars Want?" seems to assume that in the flashes from Mars, which have, of course, been observed from time to time by many astronomers, there have been discovered recently entirely new phenomena. Instead of regarding them as efforts on the part of an intelligent race to communicate with the stupid inhabitants of the earth, most astronomers prefer to consider them as occasional glints of sunlight reflected from expanses of ice and snow.

But, supposing that they really are efforts at communication, it would not be easy to decipher them. Before we can communicate intelligently with Mars or Mars with us, we must agree on some code of signals. The ordinary alphabet or Morse dots and dashes would never be understood even by the most highly developed Martian intellect.

If any attempt should ever be made to communicate with Mars from the earth, a beginning must be made with some form of picture writing. We might draw on the Sahara Desert or our Western plains a simple diagram illustrating one of the Euclidian theorems, such as "the square of the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides." If the Martians know anything of geometry they would be able to copy the drawing, and also to present to our astonished gaze another diagram illustrating some equally familiar geometrical proposition.

But even this, while it would afford convincing proof of Martian mentality, would not give us the necessary code which would enable some terrestrial telegrapher or picture writer to impress upon the Martian mind some of the momentous facts in the history of the United States, or, in turn, to learn something of Martian politics.

In his one excursion into fiction the imaginative Camille Flammarion drew an alarming picture of a collision between the earth and a comet. He described very graphically the efforts of knowing Martian astronomers to warn the earth of its peril. This they did by drawing a crude picture of a comet and a map of Italy; for Italy was the spot which gravitation had selected for the collision. The Martians very clearly indicated the exact spot. In Flammarion's story the terrestrial astronomers succeeded in interpreting these portentous signals; but the signals were really unnecessary, since the astronomers of the earth ultimately figured out the same dire result for themselves.

It is easy enough to propound interesting theories of Martian phenomena and easy enough to ascribe to the Martian mind more profound knowledge than we possess, because the earth is pretty young as planets go. But if the Martian mind ever succeeds in conveying to the President of the United States the congratulations of a very wise old planet on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it will have performed a feat that transcends in importance that which Flammarion so sensationally described.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT,
Managing Editor The Scientific American.
New York, Oct. 18, 1913.

The Cancer of Tammany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fusion ticket stands for economy, retrenchment and efficiency. The Tammany ticket stands, as of yore, for extravagance, looting and inefficiency.

Any voter who imagines that the election of Judge McCall will cause the continuation of the clean government we have had during the past four years is either deluding himself or awfully forgetful of the truth of history. It is true that a large proportion of the electorate in this city are indifferent whether we have honest and stable government or not, yet if all elements who are devoted to the welfare of the city can harmonize they can eliminate the political cancer which, with rare interruptions, has been eating out our best substance during the past forty years. F. G.

New York, Oct. 18, 1913.

Impeachment vs. Recall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether the impeachment or recall method is preferable for removing unfit public officials offers opportunity for debate. THE TIMES of Saturday, referring to the Sulzer case, says editorially: "Impeachment is the people's process," and "It is exceedingly doubtful whether a recall proceeding in this case would not have failed."

If Sulzer (the same old Bill) had continued with the organization and carried out its orders, would the Assembly have impeached him?

If we should ever have another Governor as vulnerable as Mr. Sulzer, but who remained loyal to the organization, how could the people of the State remove him, with the Assembly controlled by the organization? EDMUND G. GRESS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1913.

Rear Platform Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note from the papers that the Public Service Commission is going to reopen the case relating to smoking on surface cars, and as a citizen of New York I enter my protest against the reopening of this case, or the changing of the ruling, and for the following reasons:

Since the smoking has been abolished the rear platform passengers do not have to pass a crowd of dissolute men and boys blowing foul tobacco and cigarette smoke in every direction and inside of closed cars. As a result, there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and character of the air of the cars. PALMER H. LANGDON.

New York, Oct. 18, 1913.

No Municipal Slaughter Houses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose a farmer within a radius of fifty miles from New York would undertake to raise five head of beef cattle. What would happen when they were ready for the market? I fear he would have to box them up and ship them off to a slaughter house of the Beef Trust. In Germany, where I hail from, a farmer has a chance to dispose of his fattened cattle by driving them to the nearest town on market day, where butchers from the larger cities buy them up and slaughter them in the ever-present municipal slaughter houses under the eyes of an official veterinary, whence they remove the carcases to their shops and sell the meat directly to the consumer. Here such facilities are extremely limited, and most meat sellers have never learned the slaughtering of cattle. WILLIAM C. BITZER.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 18, 1913.

EMIGRANTS WITH CASH

Owen Johnson Discusses Effect of American Dollars Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Alberto Pecorini in his letter to THE TIMES makes certain criticisms on my views of Italy as they were embodied in an interview in your Sunday Magazine Section. He is in error in referring to it as "an article by Owen Johnson." Mr. Pecorini, from his own editorial experience, should appreciate the difference between a personal communication where a writer is solely responsible for all statements and an interview in which, without intention on the part of the interviewer, certain natural ambiguities in detail may assume a significance out of proportion to the original intent. The criticism is not that I have given a false impression of Italy as a whole, for Mr. Pecorini himself draws attention to the lack of progress to the south,) but that my remarks on the poverty and squalor of the lower classes do not apply to northern Italy.

My clear intent in this interview, which was given in appreciation of new elements of progress in Italian life, was to draw attention to two interesting phenomena: First, that in the industrially active and prosperous regions of northern Italy were distinguishable the beginnings of the long-needed powerful middle class, which would take the lead in industrial development which the aristocracy has been unwilling to assume; second, that in the central and southern parts of Italy the new forces of development would spring more naturally from the laboring classes, who were acquiring wealth, education, and independence of thought from the returned American emigration.

If any other impression of northern Italy is conveyed by the text, I am glad to take the opportunity to correct it.

Mr. Pecorini, however, arrives at his conclusion by prefacing his quotation of my description of Italy as a whole by this line: "Motoring into Italy from Switzerland, he [Mr. Johnson] says—" This conveys the effect that following remarks, directed toward the effect Italy as a whole produces in contrast with the richer civilization of France or Switzerland, are meant to stand as the first impressions received on entering the rich and prosperous north directly after crossing the border. What the interview said was: "I can best explain * * * by telling of an American's impressions while passing from France or Switzerland into Italy." To do justice to Mr. Pecorini, even this, as phrased, is not as clear as it should be, and, without relation to the whole, is susceptible to the interpretation he gives it.

Mr. Pecorini, after stating that American dollars do not go to northern Italy, (which is only comparatively true,) but that they do go to Southern Italy and Sicily, (which leaves out central Italy, where the return emigration is increasingly noticeable,) says that the fact that the south is badly behind "shows that the American dollars have not as much uplifting and regenerating influence as the good will of the people." In this belittling of the economic, educational and progressive results of the American return, Mr. Pecorini, if he seriously maintains this attitude, is at decided variance with those experts to whom he asks that such complicated social and economic questions be left. The New York Evening Post, in commenting editorially on this interview, said this, in part:

> Guglielmo Ferrero has descanted at length on the transformation of parts of Italy by its returning horde * * * a transformation * * * he finds not merely material but moral, extending to a new enterprise, new standards of democratic government and civic progress.

It may be that I am making too partisan an interpretation of Mr. Pecorini's exclamation. Probably once the confusion of details is cleared we may find ourselves in substantial accord. It is natural that he should object to the suggestion that the outgoing mass of capital from aliens who do not enter this country to become citizens, but to enrich themselves and depart, may in some future day be a problem for taxation. Many others will share his opposition. But I particularly wished to draw attention to a state of affairs unique in the history of the world, a situation which may have some bearing in the frantic quest for the sources of the high cost of living. At either end of the industrial scale we are confronted with the same problem—above, millions transplanted annually to foreign usefulness through the draining effect of international marriages; below, an increasing proportion of emigrants coming to us with no intention of citizenship, returning as soon as the American wage and a low foreign scale of living have enriched them. In the two years from 1908 to 1910 736,835 emigrants left America for their homes in Europe. In the boom year of 1907, the Immigration Commissioners estimated at $275,000,000 the sum which aliens sent or carried back with them to Europe. The amount of American capital annually deflected by international marriages would be an even more interesting calculation. OWEN JOHNSON.

New York, Oct. 18, 1913.

The Army of Feeble-Minded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep concern and pleasure of the great movement which has been organized by Commissioner Drummond under Dr. Schlapp to deal adequately with the problem of the large army of mentally defective individuals in our midst. This movement should have the unqualified support and approval of every citizen.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has already instituted laws and adopted measures to meet the question, and the United States cannot afford to lag behind.

Scientific medicine has already demonstrated to the world its economic value; for example, the great Panama Canal could not have been built had not medical science triumphed over the problems of malaria and yellow fever and changed the canal zone from a plague-stricken area to a flourishing sanitary centre.

The great social plague spot in our very midst is the vast and ever-increasing number of defectives, and the present movement strikes at the very root of the questions of criminality, insanity, and some of the problems of the public schools. J. F. SAMMIS.

New York, Oct. 10, 1913.

MAN'S LITTLE DAY.

First thing a fellow knows at morn
He's born;
Then, say at ten o'clock, the next
He's vexed
By readin', ritin', rithmetic,
Till sick.
At noon he has to go to work,
Or shirk.
Then, 'round 'bout two, he takes "for life"
A wife.
From two till time to bring in lights
He fights
And struggles with his fellow-men,
And then
He sits around a while and thinks,
And blinks,
And when at last it's time for bed,
He's dead.

W. W. WHITEBOOK.

WORLD'S ARMADA FOR CANAL

International Fleet of 100 Warships to Pass Through in 1915.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The greatest international fleet ever gathered in American waters will anchor in Hampton Roads in 1915 in answer to the invitation of the United States Government to other nations to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal by sending their warships to the Pacific through the new waterway.

The President will go to Hampton Roads to review the battleships as they start on their voyage to San Francisco. A fleet of seventy-five or one hundred warships of the best type, for the reason that slow and antiquated vessels would be unable to keep pace with the rest, is expected to gather for the occasion.

The armada will probably be under command of an American Vice Admiral, perhaps Cameron McR. Winslow, as it is expected that Congress will make provision for this new grade rather than have the American commander outranked by some foreign naval officer.

It is estimated that about four days will be required to pass the fleet through the locks of the canal, and about twice that length of time will suffice to replenish the coal bunkers and oil tanks of the ships before they resume their cruise for San Francisco. Altogether it is planned to make the complete voyage from Hampton Roads to the Golden Gate in forty-two days, which will include a stop of a day or two at some convenient harbor or roadstead on the Pacific Coast, probably Magdalena Bay, for additional fuel and supplies.

At San Francisco there will be elaborate ceremonies conducted under the auspices of the management of the Exposition.

PENSIONS AS FEDERAL AID.

Efficiency Expected When All Government Employes Have a Future.

Branch No. 2 of the National Association of Civil Service Employes of the Federal Government, in the Harlem Masonic Temple, at Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, decided yesterday to invite 600 of the leading business men of the city to participate in the mass meeting in the Hippodrome on Nov. 16, called in support of the bill of Congressman James A. Hamill of Jersey City, providing a national pension law for all classified employes of the Federal Government. Representatives of mercantile houses, of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, and the Board of Trade will be asked to speak for the practical advantages of such a law.

In all departments of the Federal service there are 262,000 civil service employés, according to the records of the association, and approximately 300,000, including the unclassified employés. It is estimated that 8,000 employés, the larger part from the Post Office and Treasury Departments, would be eligible for retirement when the pension law takes effect.

As an example of the treatment accorded old employés of the Federal Government, it was said at the meeting yesterday that Robert Turner of 420 West Twenty-ninth Street, a carrier at the Grand Central Station for fifty years, had been asked for his resignation Sept. 1, because it was thought he was getting too old for the work. He is now 86.

The average salary of the Federal Civil Service employé is $948. It is proposed in the bill to retire him at half pay after thirty years' service.

These officers of Branch 3 were re-elected: President, Andrew W. McKee, P. O. Station L; Vice President, Vereker Ross, Grand Central P. O.; Secretary, C. W. Blackmore, Times Square P. O.; Financial Secretary, I. Marks, P. O. Station E; Treasurer, J. M. Sarles, Wall Street P. O.; Guardian, F. E. Leggett, Madison Square P. O. Five trustees were also elected.

OPENING BARNIER SOLARIUM

Inspection of Only One Connected with a New York Hospital.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn will open to-night for inspection its Barnier Solarium, said to be the only one in connection with a New York hospital. The solarium has been erected by Mrs. E. Barnier Shaw in memory of her parents, John J. and Elizabeth B. Barnier.

The programme will begin at 8:15 o'clock with addresses by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Resident Bishop of New York; Bishop William Burt of Buffalo, Bishop John W. Hamilton of Boston, and the Rev. Allan MacRossie, Superintendent of the New York District. Later there will be a reception to Mrs. Shaw, the Bishops, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, William Halls, Jr., and other guests. In the event of rain the opening exercises will be held in the chapel of the hospital.

AUTO SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Y. M. C. A. Will Teach Them How to Mend and Manage Cars.

A woman may get an equal opportunity with a man to learn how to run an automobile, repair it or take it to pieces and put it together again in New York's latest school, that in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The women who enter the school, whose sessions will be held on Monday and Thursday mornings, will do everything that the men do with one exception. They will not wear overalls.

An experimental class, conducted by H. Clifford Brokaw, so pleased that he decided to make the school a permanent feature. The women will not invade the Y. M. C. A., but instead will be permitted to join the Y. W. C. A.

The women in the class are to receive thorough instruction. A corps of twenty experts will teach them. The students will be required to discover why a machine has "gone dead" and fix the trouble. They will be shown how to crank automobiles and start balky ones. When they have learned the innumerable things that are puzzles to the casual automobilist they will be taken out on the road for instruction in the art of driving.

Instructors accompany each car, which is equipped with a double system of pedals, so that the instructor can take the car if danger threatens. The first lesson will be on country roads and quiet streets until the pupils are qualified to manipulate a car either on Broadway or the most crowded speedways.

ARMY CAMPS IN STREETS.

Regulars with Tents in Times Square and Elsewhere.

Regular army soldiers will camp in Madison Square, Herald Square, and Times Square from Oct. 27 to Nov. 8, giving a peaceful demonstration of military life. The belated wayfarer in Times Square who hears a sentry calling the hours or the man in a hurry who makes a short cut across and is stopped abruptly by "Halt! Who goes there?" may rub his eyes and think a war or a riot is on, but nothing of the kind.

The soldier squads will be living representations of what the Military Athletic League of the State of New York is to show in the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden, which begins on Nov. 3 and last until Nov. 8.

Park Commissioner Stover has given permission for the exhibits, and the Police Department will co-operate. Major H. C. Wilson has arranged for the display.

The soldiers will camp in these public spaces in New York exactly as they do in the field. They will sleep in tents, maintain guard lines, and conduct themselves according to the army regulations. Army surveys have been made of the spaces available and of the traffic conditions at the points selected for the "living exhibits."

The tournament at the Garden will present a great variety of military features by the regular army soldiers, sailors, militia, naval militia, Boy Scouts, policemen, firemen, and members of the Marine Corps.

AIR FOR SUBWAYS BY A NEW METHOD

Broadway Association Approves a Device to Let the Bad Air Out and the Good In.

SHAFTS TO BE PUT SKYWARD

Pure Atmosphere Above the Buildings to be Tapped—A Discussion of Exits.

To improve on the present means of ventilating the Subway and to provide, for the new lines at least, a method by which pure air should be introduced from the surface and the bad air withdrawn, the Executive Committee of the Broadway Association has approved of the plan laid before them last week by Henry G. Opdycke, their consulting engineer. This has been devised by Thomas O'Brein of Mr. Opdycke's office, and after it has been brought before a general meeting of the association on Wednesday, it will be submitted to the Public Service Commission.

At the present time the Subway is ventilated in the main by gratings let into its roof. They are open to the street, and through them fall all the dust and rubbish that conflict in the busy thoroughfares. In some places these accumulations fall upon pans, which become clogged. The present arrangements, it has been contended, are mere makeshifts which have been adopted without much regard to sanitation.

Moreover, it was pointed out to the Broadway Association, the existence of these subway openings is a matter of serious inconvenience to pedestrians and those who live along the line of the Subway. From them rise continually streams of warm air strong enough to be noticeable to the passer-by and consequently strong enough to affect the health and comfort of those who have to live continually near them.

Mr. O'Brien's plan is to ventilate the new subways without any of these openings. In the first place, he would avoid the entry of the ordinary street air into the subways at the station entrances by the simple expedient of providing the kiosks or other inlets with doors. Just as the ordinary city building has a door, and in Winter usually it is fitted with a quadruple turnstile door, so he believes the Subway entrances may have doors. Already at Times Square station the entrance to the Subway behind the Times Building in Seventh Avenue has one of these turnstiles, and no inconvenience is experienced from it. In that way one of the sources of the pollution of the air on the platforms and along the tracks would be practically cut off.

In the second place Mr. O'Brien would provide a method for supplying pure fresh air to the subways by erecting at intervals of about half a mile lofty shafts, which would reach to a level above the street where the air is comparatively pure.

To do this, he would erect the shafts on private property within half a block of the subways, or in such open spaces as Times Square, Union Square, or Madison Square. If the shafts stood in a yard between buildings they would have to be nearly as high as the buildings themselves in order to gather the pure air desired, but in the public open spaces they would not have to be nearly so high and could be constructed in such a fashion as to be ornamental.

As the air got down to the Subway level it would be distributed along the top of the tunnel by pipes and let out at such intervals as might seem necessary. Meanwhile there would be another series of ventilating ducts provided to carry the foul air from the lowest levels of the Subway to the surface, where outlets could be constructed.

Mr. Opdycke explained Mr. O'Brien's theory to the Broadway Association and said all that would be necessary to provide a continuous circulation between these two sets of air ducts would be to supply the exhaust ducts with a series of resistance coils to heat the air. The power for these coils it was maintained could be provided by the Subway at very small additional cost.

The hottest air in the Subway is now at the bottom. This air would enter the exhaust ducts and, being kept heated by the resistance coils, would naturally rise to the surface of the street and be dissipated outside. Its place would be taken by the air drawn down through the inlets.

This plan is likely to be brought before the engineers of the Public Service Commission at a hearing which the Broadway Association has asked on the subject. The association has already passed resolutions condemning the present method of

EDNA MAY TO HEED CALL OF THE STAGE

Former Star, Who Married Oscar Lewisohn, Soon to Take a Vaudeville Engagement.

TOUR WILL NET $50,000

When She Married She Was Sure She Would Never Return to the Footlights—Opening Here Soon.

Edna May, who in private life, to which she retired some years ago, is Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, is to return to the stage next month, and will go into vaudeville. Her engagement is not to be a temporary one by any means, for the former star has been booked for twenty weeks. About half of this will be played in New York, while the rest of the time Mrs. Lewisohn will tour the country.

When Miss May gave up the stage to marry the wealthy Oscar Lewisohn she declared that she would never return to the footlights, and Mr. Lewisohn has always denied from time to time rumors that his wife would play again. A few seasons ago Mrs. Lewisohn, who has made her home in London since her marriage, took part in a charity performance in London, and at that time it was said that she would soon take up the professional stage again, but both she and Mr. Lewisohn entered vigorous denials.

Certain it is that Mrs. Lewisohn does not need the money which she will be paid for her act in vaudeville. Reports of the amount she is to receive run as high as $5,000 a week, but that sum is probably an exaggeration, although undoubtedly the actress will receive a large amount, and her tour will likely net her $50,000. According to the plans now arranged she will do a turn alone in vaudeville, singing some new songs as well as "The Follow On" song, which made her famous when she played the Salvation Army girl in "The Belle of New York."

The arrangements call for her opening in New York at the Palace Theatre early in November and she will be seen in other New York vaudeville houses soon afterward.

Edna May's rise was rather spectacular. She was the daughter of a letter carrier of Syracuse named Pettis. She was born in that city in 1875 and when she was 7 years old she made her first appearance on the stage there in a "Pinafore" company. A few years later her family moved to New York and her mother, it is said, conducted a theatrical boarding house.

The child took up stage study here and made her first professional appearance at Hammerstein's vaudeville theatre as Clairette, a small part in the operetta "Santa Maria." Later she joined Hoyt's farce, "A Contented Woman." About this time she married Fred Titus, a professional bicycle rider. The marriage was not very happy and in 1904 she was divorced.

From the "Contented Woman" cast Miss May went to the Casino, where she played in the chorus, but was almost immediately selected by George Lederer to play the part of Violet Gray in "The Belle of New York," and she leaped into stardom overnight. She went with the play to London, where she was an enormous success at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The young American had London theatregoers at her feet and several Lords and other men high in social life there were from time to time reported engaged to her, but as a matter of fact she had not then been freed from Titus.

Divorced in 1904.

Miss May returned to America and played in several musical successes, being featured as a star. After her divorce she returned to London. In April, 1907, Mr. Lewisohn gave a farewell dinner in New York, announcing that he was going to London to wed the actress. He sailed shortly after, and he and she were married on June 4, 1907.

Miss May's last appearance on the professional stage was in "Nellie Nell" at the Aldwych Theatre, London, in April, 1907.

After a motor honeymoon through Germany, France, and Italy, the Lewisohns returned to England, and Mrs. Lewisohn said:

"I shall never dream of returning to the stage. I am enjoying too much the sedate joys of married life, and am too perfectly happy as Mrs. Lewisohn ever to be Edna May again."

DO YOU BELIEVE THIS?

Well, Even If You Don't, the Press Agent Won't Mind.

The staff of special policemen in front of the New York Hippodrome was increased yesterday by the addition of two police dogs, carefully trained by A. Toxen Worm and other members of the press agent's department of the theatre to bite the legs of any ticket speculator who happened to be selling tickets on the sidewalk.

The dogs, Airedales named Rose and Francis, do not look tremendously ferocious, but seem intelligent, and Mr. Worm assured newspaper men last night that they were so well trained that no matter how large the crowd on the sidewalk the dogs would wiggle through the gathering and pick out the trouser leg of any agent who was offering tickets for sale at more than the box office prices. If the street agent confines himself to box office prices the dogs will let him alone, but if he offers to let any one have "one down in front" for even 10 cents more than the management of the theatre charges Mr. Worm is sure the dogs will give him a 50-cent bite. If the speculator is very greedy and asks a dollar more than regular prices he will get a dollar bite.

William Mullins, a speculator, was the first man to run up against the dogs when the crowds were going into the Hippodrome last night to hear the concert of Jan Kubelik. It so happened that just as the dogs seized Mr. Mullins by the leg a photographer exploded a flashlight powder and several photographs were, quite by chance, taken of the event. These pictures will be used by Mr. Worm to prove the truthfulness of his story and to point out the entire success of the plan.

CELESTINS
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Bottled directly at the famous spring at
VICHY
FRANCE
A delightful table water with highly medicinal qualities
Ask your Physician
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

MISS UNDERHILL TO MARRY.

Invitations Issued for Her Wedding to Eugene V. Conn tt 3d.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Oct. 19.—Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey I. Underhill of Turrell Avenue, South Orange, for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Underhill, and Eugene V. Connett, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett of Convent Station, formerly of South Orange. The ceremony will be performed on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 5, in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, the rector, the Rev. George A. Hanna, officiating. Owing to the recent death of Graham H. Brewer, uncle of the bridegroom, the plans of the bride's family for an elaborate service have been abandoned and only relatives and friends of the young couple will attend.

The bride, who will be given away by her father, will have two attendants. Miss Helen Connett, sister of the bridegroom, will be maid of honor, and the matron of honor will be Mrs. George C. Usher of Short Hills. William Brewer Connett, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The ushers will be Andrew Underhill, brother of the bride; Robert Johnson and Henry Orrick of Baltimore, John Stoever of Germantown, Carl Jones of St. Paul, and Austin Meigs of New York, the latter a cousin of Mr. Connett, and all members of the Class of 1912 of Princeton.

MARRIED AT LAKEWOOD.

Wedding of F. L. Elkins and Mrs. Oliver Announced Here.

Announcement was made last night by Christian de Guigne at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel of the marriage yesterday afternoon in Lakewood, N. J., of Mrs. de Guigne's brother, Felton L. Elkins, of Philadelphia to Mrs. Burton Oliver, formerly of Louisville, Ky. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, pastor of All Saints' Memorial Church in Lakewood. The attendants at the wedding were Mr. de Guigne and Miss Josephine Oliver, a sister of the bride. Members of both families were present. Afterward the wedding party returned to New York for a supper at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Elkins is 25 years old and a son of William Lukens Elkins, a Philadelphia capitalist who died several years ago. He is a grandson of C. N. Felton of San Francisco, who was a United States Senator from California by appointment from 1891 to 1893. Mrs. Oliver's first husband died several years ago, and she has lived the last three years in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkins will make their home in San Mateo, Cal., after a short wedding trip.

JAN KUBELIK APPEARS.

Principal Numbers Well Received at Hippodrome Concert.

Jan Kubelik, violinist, reappeared, after an absence, in the first recital of the season at the Hippodrome last night. There was as large an audience as usually turns out for this player, and it gave no evidence that it did not find the qualities in his work which have built up his following.

The two principal numbers, the Max Bruch concerto No. 1 in G minor and Wieniawski's concerto No. 2 in D minor, are adapted to the display of the best points of his style, and were well received. But there were occasions when a lack of power and vigorousness, or the breadth of phrasing that belongs behind mere beauty of tone in a cantabile passage, made themselves more noticeably felt than has been the case in past seasons with the player, and one could have wished for more of the "grand manner."

Nahan Franko and his orchestra assisted Mr. Kubelik and contributed three interesting and well-performed numbers to the programme. Besides his concertos, the violinist played "Scenes de Csardas," by Hubay, and "Campanella," by Paganini. George Falkenstein assisted at the piano.

8-YEAR-OLD BUYS REALTY.

Baby Esmond Invests $5,500 of Her Stage Earnings in a Cottage.

Baby Eva Esmond, the 8-year-old child actress, who is playing in "The Fight" at the Hudson Theatre, on Saturday purchased through her mother an eight-room cottage from the Hendrickson-Barklow Estate at 68 Cypress Street, Long Branch, N. J., paying $5,500 cash for the place.

Mrs. Esmond, the child's mother, who lives at 270 West Forty-third Street, said last night that the house had been bought entirely with the savings of the money the little girl had earned on the stage and that she thought her daughter was the youngest person ever to earn and save enough money to buy a home.

Last year the child was "leading woman" in Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Racketty Packetty House" at the Children's Theatre. She has been on the stage since she was 2 years old, and first played with her mother, Flora Esmond, a well-known stock actress.

"How did you happen to buy a house?" the child was asked.

"I just wanted one," she said. "But I am never going to get married."

BARRIE PLAYS ON TOUR.

Four Companies to Present Four One-Act Pieces.

Charles Frohman will begin to-day to organize four different companies with a star at the head of each and to present the four recent J. M. Barrie one-act plays.

The entertainment will be known as "An Evening With J. M. Barrie" and the four companies will be sent on tour through different sections of the country. The plays to make up the programme will be the same in each case, those selected being: "A Slice of Life," "The Will," "Half An Hour," and "The Censor and The Dramatists."

The tour of one company will begin in Chicago, and continue to the West, principally with the idea of completely touring the Pacific Coast and Canada.

Verdi Centenary Festival.

The Italian Orchestral Society, Cesare Sodero conductor, gave a Verdi Centenary Festival at Carnegie Hall last night, which began somewhere near 9 o'clock and presumably ended before midnight. There was a large orchestra and close to a dozen singers volunteered their services. Among the numbers were acts 2 and 3 of "Aida" and Act 4 of "Rigoletto" complete. The largest outburst of applause during the earlier part of the evening came at the conclusion of the "monologo" of Act 3 of "Otello" as sung by a young tenor whose name appeared on the programme as Enrico Areson. He displayed a big voice of robust quality and showed himself possessed of dramatic feeling and power.

Jenny Dufau Heard in Concert.

Jenny Dufau, coloratura soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, made a successful début on the concert platform here yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Among the composers represented on her programme were Mozart, Parelli, Scarlatti, Strauss, Wolf, Chaminade, Arthur Foote, Kurt Schindler, and H. Bishop. There was a large audience and it enjoyed her singing. Her voice had the necessary flexibility and she was particularly happy in high staccato passages, while there was nothing lacking in sustained cantilene. Not the least of her assets was a pleasing stage presence.

Dinner to Irving Berlin.

Irving Berlin, the song writer and composer, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor given by the Friars Club. Among the guests present were Edward E. McCall, Democratic nominee for Mayor, and Assistant Secretary of State Dudley Field Malone. George M. Cohan arranged the entertainment part of the evening and the guests were treated to many surprises.

SCHOOLS TO HAVE CLASSIC CONCERTS

Best Music to be Offered to Pupils and Families at Cost of Ten Cents a Year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN

Children Found Last Year to be Interested in the Easier Works of Great Composers.

A comprehensive plan for the education of public school children in good music was decided upon this week at a meeting of the members of the Department of Education who are on the committee to act with the Theatre Centre for Schools, and steps are being taken to-day to carry this plan into effect. Classic and folk music of a character calculated to interest children more than 8 or 9 years old will be presented in the assembly rooms and auditoriums of the public schools and high schools, and the children will have admittance to them on the payment of dues amounting to 10 cents a year.

The purpose of the committee is simply to prepare the children for a desire later in their lives to hear good music, or to take advantage, as one of the committee put it, of the natural instinct within every one to like music, and turn this in the direction of the best that can be offered, rather than let it be content with ragtime and the popular ballads.

In each school the Principal will appoint some representative who will organize the movement within the school. The concerts will be open only to pupils of that school or members of their families. Membership cards will be issued on the payment of 10 cents in dues, and these will entitle the holder to admission to all the concerts. The number of concerts in each school during the year will depend on the number who have paid dues. If 2,000 cards are issued there will be eight concerts, and the admission to each concert will thus average a fraction over 1 cent. If 1,000 cards are issued four concerts will be given, and this ratio will be maintained, the committee figuring on a cost of $25 for each concert.

The dates when the concerts are to be given and the hours, afternoon or evening, will be selected by the schools themselves.

The scheme was under discussion last season, and late in the school year a concert was given in one of the east side schools to test the idea. It was found that the pupils responded to the scheme, and it was determined that this year the concerts would be given on a large scale. The final arrangements were made at a meeting of the committee held last Monday, and to-day the schools are being notified.

The programmes of the concerts will emphasize the element of entertainment, and will consist principally of works of the composers being made as are calculated to keep the attention of the children and show them that classical music may be made as interesting as the popular music which comes to their attention daily. There will also be a point made of presenting national music in the districts in which a certain nationality predominates. Nothing more elaborate than piano music, vocal solos, and instrumental solos will be attempted under the present plan.

The trial concert last year, which was fairly typical of those that are to be offered, had among its numbers such compositions as "Prelude," by MacDowell, and "Jugglerese," by Moskowski, for piano; "Peace of God," by Gounod, and "Berceuse," by Godard, for voice, and "L'Extase," by Thome, and "Perpetual Motion," by Bohm, for violin. Then there were a group of child stories, rhymes, and songs, and another group showing "The Old Plantation Negro in Song and Story," and still another illustrating the folksongs of Europe. Besides this there were a few simple dances to classic times.

The committee which has arranged the plan consists of Dr. George J. Smith of the Board of Examiners, who acts as Supt. Maxwell's representative on the committee; Andrew W. Edson and Clarence E. Meleney, Associate City Superintendents; Edward W. Stitt, Superintendent of Recreation Centres; Maxwell Heller, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary J. Pierson, Secretary, and Julius Hopp, manager.

SOUP-CARRYING CONTEST.

Waiters to Try Skill Over 34-Block Course in Broadway.

Something new in the way of a sporting event will take place in Broadway Wednesday afternoon, when two waiters, to decide a bet, will engage in a soup-carrying contest from Shanley's restaurant, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, all the way up to the Palace Theatre, at Forty-seventh Street, and return. The event will come as a result of Joe Weber, the actor-manager, telling Otto Shelber, a diminutive waiter in the Hofbrau Haus, that a tall Irish waiter in Shanley's was a more expert soup carrier.

The waiters got together and wanted to prove which was the better, and Weber immediately offered a purse of $25 for the event. The man who spills less will get the money. Just to make it more difficult, Weber added the stipulation that each waiter must also carry a tablespoonful of gravy.

The start will be made from the restaurant at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, an hour when Broadway is crowded with theatregoers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Donald Robertson and his Drama Players will start off this week for a tour, with the following plays in their repertoire: "The Miser" and "The Learned Ladies," by Moliere; "A Curious Accident," by Carlo Goldoni; "Mercadet," by Balzac; "The Game of Love and Chance," by Marivaux; "The Stigma," by Jose Echegaray, and a new play, by Thomas Wood Stevens of the Carnegie Institute, written around the life of Rembrandt.

Letta Linthicum, leading woman of Keith's Harlem Opera House, is about to start a woman's club for the revival of archery, and wants to hear from other women interested in the sport.

A special matinee of "The Blindness of Virtue," for ministers, will be given at the Manhattan Opera House next Monday afternoon.

Mado-Minty, the French "Spider," and Toritaka, the Spanish dancer, both engaged for the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall, which will open next Monday, are passengers on the Kronprins Wilhelm, which will arrive in New York to-morrow.

A professional matinee will be given by Holbrook Blinn at the Princess Theatre on Friday afternoon, Oct. 31. The entire programme of five one-act plays—"Police," "A Pair of White Gloves," "En Deshabille," "The Black Mask," and "The Bride"—will be presented.

William Harris, Jr., who presented "The Yellow Jacket" last Spring, with Edgar Selwyn, will produce "The Trifler," a romantic farce, by Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard, next month. Mr. Dickey and Mr. Goddard are the authors of "The Ghost Breaker."

F. C. Whitney will produce on Nov. 3, at the Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, a new musical comedy by William Parker Chase, who is responsible for the words, lyrics, and music of "The Innocent Sinner." The cast will be headed by Diane de Aubrey, and others will be Alice Megeman, John Slavin, Anna Boyd, Lelia Hughes, Mortimer Weldon, and Bertram Marburgh.

Olga Nethersole announces the first production on any stage of a dramatic sketch, "The Last Scene of the Play," at the Colonial Theatre Nov. 3. The new playlet is by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, and is an adaptation of the denouement of her novel of the same name.

In the cast of "The Pleasure Seekers," the new show to come into the Winter Garden on Nov. 2, will be Max Rogers, Bobby North, Harry Cooper, Dorothy Jardon, George White, Hugh Cameron, Montgomery and Moore, Myrtle Gilbert, Virginia Evans, Flo May, Sally Daly, and others. The company left New York yesterday for Albany.

Rachel Crothers's new play, soon to be seen in New York under Shubert management, has been named "The Awakening." The first performance on any stage will take place in Providence on Nov. 3.

MIZZI HAJOS ILL.

The Liberty Theatre Will Be Dark Until Wednesday Night.

There will be no performance of "Her Little Highness" at the Liberty Theatre to-night, owing to the illness of Mizzi Hajos, the star in the Werba & Luescher production. The little Hungarian prima donna contracted tonsilitis some weeks ago in Boston and the strain on her throat during the first week's run of the musical play here was so severe that yesterday she was forced to take to her bed.

Physicians have insisted that Miss Hajos take a long rest, but she declared last night that she would be able to go on again Wednesday night, and "Her Little Highness" will reopen that evening.

Tickets bought for to-night or to-morrow night may be exchanged for a later night or the holders may have the purchase price refunded at the box office.

COLLIER-CRANE REVIVAL.

Well-Known Actors to be Seen Together in "The Henrietta."

Willie Collier, who will end his stay at the Criterion Theatre in Richard Harding Davis's farce, "Who's Who?" Saturday night, has formed a combination with William H. Crane, and the two actors will soon begin a joint starring tour in a revival of "The Henrietta."

Collier will play Bertie, the Lamb, a part originated and made famous by the late Stuart Robson. Rehearsals of the play are to begin at once, and before Christmas the two comedians will be seen in New York in the revival.

GEORGE LA MONTE DIES.

Father of Jersey Banking Commissioner Was 79 Years Old.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 19.—George La Monte, head of the firm of George La Monte & Son, and father of George M. La Monte, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of New Jersey, died at his home here this morning.

Mr. La Monte was born 79 years ago at Charlottesville, Schoharie County, N. Y., where his family, coming to this country from Scotland about 1750, had settled. He was graduated in 1857 from Union College, Schenectady, and almost immediately was called to the principalship of the Academy at Winchester, Virginia. Here, in 1858, he married Miss Rebecca Kern, who with two sons and two daughters, survives him.

At the close of the civil war, Mr. La Monte came north and began active business in New York City, establishing in 1871, the manufacture of the safety paper, for the protection of checks and similar documents. He was long a member of the firm of Augustine Smith & Co., and later organized the corporation of George La Monte & Son, which succeeded to its business. Mr. La Monte had made his home for many years at Bound Brook, where he owned and operated a large and successful model farm.

Diamond Merchant Dies Abroad.

John Silberfeld, 56 years old, of the firm of John Silberfeld & Son, diamond merchants at 35 Maiden Lane, died suddenly on Saturday in Antwerp, Belgium. He sailed recently on the Lapland on a business trip, and after reaching Antwerp became suddenly ill. Mr. Silberfeld was born in Austria. At an early age he moved to London, and subsequently went to Australia, where he lived for fifteen years. He then went to Antwerp and lived there for fifteen years, coming to the United States last February.

Louis Linder Dies at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19.—Louis Linder, the proprietor of the Temple Bar, who was known by Yale men for twenty-five years, died to-day from kidney trouble. His resort was a college centre, and his popularity was attested by the fact that two years ago alumni of New York City gave a banquet at the Yale Club for him, and presented a loving cup to him. He was 47 years old.

Edwin A. Quick Dead.

Edwin A. Quick, one of the best-known Masons in the State, died yesterday at his home, 24 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers. He was Historian of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, having been the incumbent continuously since 1902. He was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., seventy-two years ago, and was engaged in the building business in New York City for a number of years.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN REID CHRISTIE, Jr., nephew of R. E. Christie, Vice President of the American Cigar Company, died at the home of his parents at Arcachon, France, on Monday, Oct. 13. He was 25 years old and was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1910.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, son of a prominent Boston architect and a member of the Boston School House Commission, died Saturday at his home, 153 Beacon Street, Boston, of hemorrhage of the brain. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1906.

WILLIAM P. FREY, 70 years of age, one of the leading citizens of Red Bank, died at his home yesterday. He had resided there about forty years and was a member of the City Council until a few months ago.

ROBERT BELL BORLAND died yesterday at his home, 139 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, in his forty-fourth year. He was the husband of Lillie Anhut Brown and a son of Louisa Gill and the late Robert Bell Borland. For the last fifteen years he had been plant superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company for the district covering Long Island. Previous to that he had been superintendent of the company's cable department.

JOHN E. CASSIDY, Secretary of the firm of John Cassidy & Sons, printers and manufacturers of blank books, 221 Fulton Street, a business founded by his father seventy years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 364 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

MRS. CORNELIA VAN RENSSELAER ERVING, descendant of the Van Rensselaers who obtained vast grants of land from the Dutch West India Club in 1630, died suddenly Friday morning in her home, 17 West Fiftieth Street. She was the wife of John Erving and the daughter of the late William P. and Sarah Rogers Van Rensselaer. Her paternal grandfather was Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

JOHN D. SKILES, President of the Fulton National Bank and Trust Company of Lancaster, Penn., died Saturday at his home of apoplexy. He was 85 years old and was the pioneer leaf tobacco dealer of Lancaster County, beginning in 1861. He was a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College and of the Lancaster Reformed Theological Seminary.

GEORGE T. MAY, a friend of John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster, died at his home in Washington Saturday at the age of 91. He had served for the last thirty-eight years in the office of the Controller of the Currency. He had been chief clerk for many years, but with the approach of old age requested to be reduced in rank. He remained at his work until last Thursday.

Mrs. WILBUR F. HORN, for many years known as the "good angel" of the poor people of Carlisle, Penn., died Saturday at her home of a complication of diseases. She was the wife of Dr. Wilbur Horn, a pharmacist, and for years was identified with the Allison Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Her philanthropies extended into every corner of Cumberland County and she was interested in the Civic Club, the Eurydice, the Oratorio Society, and many benevolent organizations.

Any book reviewed or mentioned in these pages may be had at short notice at
DUTTON'S BOOK STORE
681 Fifth Ave., at 53d St.
Telephone 7400 Plaza.
A postal or the telephone will bring it to you.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Lehman, 215 West 98th St., announce the birth of a daughter, Oct. 19.

BORN.—Oct. 12, 3,661 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Born, a daughter.
COHEN.—Oct. 15, 419 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, a daughter.
ENGEL.—Oct. 16, 416 West 122d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Engel, a daughter.
LICHTMAN.—Oct. 15, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lichtman, a son.
SUPERIOR.—Oct. 15, 973 Whitlock Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Superior, a son.
WALKER.—Oct. 14, Bedford Park, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker, a daughter.

Engaged.

HIRSCHTHAL — DIAMOND. — Miss Regina Diamond to Mr. Meyer Hirschthal.

ARONS—HAHN.—Irene L. Hahn to Alexander Arons.
BERGER — STRAUSS. — Fanny Strauss to Emanuel Berger.
BLOCH—ARNSTEIN.—Bessie Arnstein to Morris Bloch.
CERF—SALSBURY.—Gertrude Salsbury to Jerome Cerf.
COHEN—GLATSTONE.—Jeanette Glatstone to Abraham H. Cohen.
CRONHEIM—BERNSTEIN.—Hazel Bernstein to N. Byron Cronheim.
FINE—LEVIN.—Ruth Levin to Arthur Fine.
FREY—KAHN.—Ruth Kahn to Abe J. Frey.
FRIED—COHEN.—Mary L. Cohen to Charles Fried.
GOETZ—FELDSTEIN.—Goldie Feldstein to Benjamin Goetz.
GOLDBERG—NEBENZAHL.—Selma Nebenzahl to Dr. Harry A. Goldberg.
HELLER—FEINBERG.—Dorothy Feinberg to Dr. Julius S. Heller.
HIRSCH—SONNEBORN.—Molly Sonneborn to Marx Hirsch.
HIRSCHTHAL — DIAMOND. — Regina Diamond to Meyer Hirschthal.
KNIGHTON—FISHER.—Marguerite M. Fisher to Francis H. Knighton.
KRONENTHAL—KAHN.—Bella Kahn to I. Kronenthal.
KURBAN—TOBIAS.—Hattie Tobias to Irving Kurban.
LESSER—BIMBERG.—Viola Bimberg to A. E. Lesser.
METZGER—ORNER.—Rose Orner to Leon Metzger.
OLLENDORFF — CORDAY. — Elisabeth C. Corday to Morton Ollendorff.
OPPENHEIMER—ADLER.—Gussie Adler to Sol. Oppenheimer.
PELLAR—GOLDBERG.—Bessie C. Goldberg to Max J. Pellar.
PENNAMACOOR—FREED.—Blanche Freed to Samuel Pennamacoor.
REICH—LUX.—Elsa Lux to Maurice Reich.
RICH — FRIEDMAN. — Helen Friedman to Emanuel G. Rich.
ROTH—GLUCK.—Sadye Gluck to Morris Roth.
RUDINGER — BURGER. — Irene Burger to Richard Rudinger.
SAVICKI—YERODELL.—Leah Yerodell to Abraham Savicki.
SCHULANG—JACOBS. — Jessie Jacobs to Saul Schulang.
SPITZER—BRODY.—Jennie Brody to Isidor Spitzer.
STEIN—GINSBURG.—Sadie A. Ginsburg to Meyer W. Stein.
STERN—BLOOM.—Jessie Bloom to Clarence H. Stern.
STILLMAN—REINITZ.—Leona Reinitz to Robert M. Stillman.
TUCHMANN—STERN.—Ernestine Stern to Martin Tuchmann.
WALLERSTEIN — JUSKOWITZ. — Dorothy Juskowitz to Samuel L. Wallerstein.
WRONKER—GUTMANN.—Lucy Gutmann to Monroe I. Wronker.
ZIPKIN — GOLDSTEIN.—Annette Goldstein to David Zipkin.

Married.

HADDEN—PEABODY.—On Oct. 18, 1913, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., assisted by the Rev. William E. Gilliland of Cold Spring Harbor, Anita Leslie, daughter of Charles A. Peabody, to Hamilton Hadden of Hempstead, L. I.

MOORE—OTHEMAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, at 41 East 53d St., New York, by the Rev. Harry Lathrop Reed, D. D., Margaret Stevens, daughter of Laura B. Otheman and the late Francis W. Otheman, to Frank Wood Moore of Auburn, N. Y.

BIENENFELD — MORRIS. — Oct. 18, Anna Morris to Jerome Bienenfeld.
EICHENBERG—KLING.—Oct. 14, Olga Kling to Morton Eichenberg.
HIRSCH—JACOBS.—Oct. 18, Loretta Jacobs to Martin Hirsch.
HYAMS—COHEN.—Oct. 14, Jennette Cohen to Louis J. Hyams.
OPPENHEIMER — ROSENBERG. — Oct. 12, Myrtle M. Rosenberg to Gustave Oppenheimer.
PRENSKY—JACOBS.—Oct. 14, Celia Jacobs to L. Prensky.
TAITE—KINNEY.—Oct. 16, Mrs. James B. Kinney to John C. Taite.

Jersey City and Newark.

BASSE—HUEBNER.—Oct. 18, Jersey City, Adelaide Huebner to Guido A. Basse.
HORNS—MAHER.—Oct. 18, Newark, Anna G. Maher to Ernest A. Horns.

Westchester County.

HANNAH — BARD.— Oct. 16, Bronxville, Harriet R. Bard to Miles C. Hannah.

Died.

HERBERT. — Elisabeth Herbert, beloved mother of George William and Frank Herbert, in her 74th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,433 Washington Av., near 171st St. Interment Woodlawn, Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

BORLAND.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, at his residence, 139 West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J., in his 44th year, Robert Bell, beloved husband of Lillie Anherton Brown and son of Louisa Gill and the late Robert Bell Borland. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALLANAN.—On Oct. 16, 1913, Laurence J., husband of Ellen A. Callanan. Funeral from late residence, 69 West 11th St., on Monday, Oct. 20. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CALLANAN.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Laurence J. Callanan. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held Monday, Oct. 20, at 10 A. M., at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place.
EDWARD E. McCALL, President.
WILLIAM F. CLARKE, Secretary.

CHRISTIE.—At Arcachon, France, on Monday, Oct. 13, John Reid Christie, Jr., son son of John Reid and Nettie Crawford Christie of Paris, France.

CROCKER.—Suddenly, by fall from horse at East Williston, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, Faith Crocker, daughter of Frank L. and Katharine Wood Crocker, in her 9th year. Funeral private. Portland, (Maine) papers please copy.

DEANS.—William, on Saturday, Oct. 18, in 66th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 154 Camella St., Astoria, L. I., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M.

ELY.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 16, William H. Ely. Funeral services at 47 West 97th St., on Monday, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

ERVING.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 17, 1913, at her residence, 17 West 50th St., Cornelia Van Rensselaer, wife of John Erving, and daughter of the late William P. and Sarah Rogers Van Rensselaer. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church Stuyvesant Square and 16th St. on Monday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

FAJEN.—On Friday, Oct. 17, 1913, William Fajen, beloved husband of Dora, nee Seebeck, in his 53d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M., at the St. Luke's English Lutheran Church, in West 42d St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Residence, 515 West 158th St.

FISHEL.—Oct. 19, Solomon Fishel, M. D., aged 62. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 W. 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

GANTZ.—John Roberts, at Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 19, 1913, in his 35th year, after a lingering illness, beloved husband of Mollie Witherbee and youngest son of Walter H. and Cornelia A. Gantz. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

HYATT.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, George W. Hyatt. Funeral services at his late residence, 511 West 153th St., on Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.

JANES.—Suddenly, Oct. 19, 1913, at her residence, Rebecca I. Janes, daughter of the late Edward R. and Elisabeth B. Janes. Funeral private.

KELLER.—On Oct. 16, Mrs. Fanny Keller, wife of the late Isaac Keller. Funeral 9:30, Oct. 20, at 645 West 134th St.

LA MONTE.—At Bound Brook, N. J., early Sunday morning, George La Monte, husband of Rebecca Thewsatt La Monte. Funeral services will be held from his late residence Tuesday afternoon at half past two o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York C. R. R. of N. J. at 1:10 P. M., (West 23d St., at 12:30.) Interment private. Please do not send flowers. Albany, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Richmond and Winchester, Virginia, papers please copy.

LYDECKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 19th, at Maywood, N. J., Harry Frederick, son of the late John A. and Julia M. Lydecker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

Died.

MACY.—Friday, Oct. 17, William H. Macy, Jr., in his 78th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Harrison, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Special train will leave Grand Central Terminal, 1:20 P. M.

NOBLE.—On 10th month, 19th, 1913, at her late residence in Brooklyn, Marianna H., wife of Franklin Noble. Funeral at Friends Meeting House, 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, third day, 21st inst., at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

NORTHROP.—Entered into rest Oct. 18, after a lingering illness, at his home in Ridgefield, Conn., Benjamin K. Northrop, in the 90th year of his age. Funeral services at the Congregational Church, 2:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 21.

PALMER.—On Oct. 18, 1913, Mary A., wife of George Palmer, aged 83 years. Funeral private, from her late residence, 309 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Oct. 20.

SAUSSER. — Clarissa. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.) Time of funeral hereafter. Automobile cortege.

SCHANCK.—On Oct. 17, Prudence Vail, wife of Aaron C. Schanck, mother of Charles W. and Genevieve Schanck, in her 72d year. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 1:30 P. M., at 626 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Freehold (N. J.) papers please copy.

SCULLY.—On June 16, 1913, Daniel Joseph Scully, M. D., beloved son of Julia and the late Daniel J. Scully, and beloved husband of Virginia Houghton, in Colorado Springs. Interment Oct. 14, 1913 Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. Denver and Colorado papers please copy.

SILBERFELD.—John, died suddenly in Antwerp, Belgium, Oct. 18, 1913, age 56 years. Services will be held Monday, Oct. 20, 1913, at 10 A. M., at 432 Riverside Drive. English and Australian papers please copy.

TIESTE.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, at 8 P. M., Elisa M. Tieste, in her 62d year, at the residence of her son, Dr. Louis E. Tieste, 6 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Services private. Interment in Indiana. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE.—At Fishkill Village, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 18th, 1913, Novenia, daughter of the late Dr. Barlow White, in her 90th year. Funeral services from her late residence on Tuesday, Oct. 21st at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Fishkill Landing on arrival of 11:10 train from New York.

WILLSON.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 19, 1913, Elizabeth Rankin, wife of Robert Pierpont Willson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODMAN.—At the home of her daughter, Kent Place, Summit, N. J., Oct. 19, 1913, Eliza Ann Hidden, widow of Samuel Woodman of Haverhill, Mass., in her 89th year. Funeral service at Kent Place on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Interment in Haverhill, Mass. Friends are asked not to send flowers.

BROWN.—Bridget, 1,726 Park Av., Oct. 18, aged 86.
COLLINS.—Patrick C., 310 East Ninth St., Oct. 18. Funeral to-morrow 9:30 A. M.
CROSSMOND.—Louis D., 48 West 86th St., Oct. 18, aged 78.
HAMILTON.—Catherine, 1,807 Lexington Av., Oct. 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
LIEBE.—Charles, 219 East 140th St., Oct. 18, aged 53. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
McDERMOTT.—William, 3236 Kelly St., Bronx, Oct. 18. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
ROGERS.—Elizabeth M., 456 West 24th St., Oct. 17. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
ROHAN.—Patrick, 425 Ninth Av., Oct. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9:15 A. M

GIANTS BEAT WHITE SOX---WORLD'S RECORD FOR RYAN---BOXING---FOOTBALL---GOLF---TENNIS

SECOND VICTORY FOR THE GIANTS

World's Tourists, with Demaree in Box, Defeat White Sox by Score of 3 to 1.

By JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—We looked pretty good to-day, and marked up our second victory of the tour. Two wins out of two games played is more like regular Giant style than some of the stuff we have been pulling recently.

Al Demaree showed his true form to the home folks, and had the White Sox swinging like gates at the slow ones. Though it was a beautiful day, the wind was too cool for good baseball, and Al worked himself into a couple of deep holes trying to get warm. After he had reached a point where he could look up and see a Chicago runner on every corner the old salary whip was flexible enough to enable him to break the curve over the corners, and drop slow ones in their pockets, and there was nothing doing for the Sox.

Doolan fits into our system so closely that you can't see the joint, and he turned a few nice plays for the benefit of the South Side fans, who had never seen him before. After Snodgrass had grabbed a couple of tough chances, and had straightened out one of Russell's hooks for a drive to the centre field fence, I sent Donlin in to run for him. I don't want Fred to take any unnecessary chances until his leg gets stronger. Larry Doyle got hold of a fast one, which helped a lot, and Wingo was shamefully disrespectful to the rebel, and on his home lot, too.

Do not imagine, however, that we had any such picnic with Commy's big south paw as we had with Benz in Cincinnati. Ten of our fellows whiffed, and we would not have scored until the ninth but for a fast one that was just too high for Daley to reach. That wild pitch really gave us our first run.

I wish some—no not some, all—of our friends at home could have been here to share the hospitality of the old Roman dealt out so lavishly. The serious business of the year being over, he wants every one to have a good time, and that every minute. Comiskey Park, in my judgment, is second only to our own field, and with the consequent improvement in the turf, I am afraid we will have to acknowledge that, in one or two particulars, it is better than ours.

Considering the icy breezes that swept the field, I think the crowd was a good testimonial to Comiskey, and the route to the coast lies through the region where, my friends tell me, the fans swear by Comiskey and his White Sox. We ought to have a pleasant journey, if the weather man will only be fair. Sometimes the weather man seems to think he is umpiring a game in Philadelphia. You know what happens to us then.

We really begin our long trip across the country to-night. The way the people jammed into the station to give us a hearty godspeed was surprising, as the hour of departure was late. We are all in good spirits, and, if nothing happens to prevent, we will try and hand the Chicago team its third beating in Indianapolis to-morrow. The score:

GIANTS.	R	H	P	O	A	E	WHITE SOX.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Th'pe, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	0	W'ver, ss.	0	0	1	2	3	1
Magee, 1f.	0	1	1	0	0	0	Sch'fer, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lob't, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	0	Chase, 1b.	0	1	1	10	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	0	C'w'd, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	0	White, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dool'n, ss.	0	0	2	3	3	0	Rath, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2	0
S'gr'e, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	0	B'rg'r, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Donlin, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	Daly, c.	0	0	1	10	0	1
Wingo, c.	1	1	6	2	0	0	Russell, p.	0	1	1	1	4	0
Dem'ree, p.	0	0	1	0	2	0							
Total	3	9	27	15	5	0	Total	1	6	27	11	1	

Giants	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Merkle, Rath. (2;) Schafer. Two-base hits—Snodgrass. Three-base hits—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Rath. Double plays—Berger, Weaver, and Chase. Struck out—By Russell, 10; by Demaree, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 6; off Russell, 0. Wild pitch—Russell. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

Johnson to Pitch Against "Matty."

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 19.—Walter Johnson of the Washingtons has signed an agreement to pitch against Christy Mathewson in Joplin when the New York Nationals and Chicago White Sox on their world's tour play here Oct. 27. Johnson signed the agreement at Coffeyville, Kan., his home. Mathewson has been announced as the Giants' twirler in the Joplin game, and when he opposes Johnson it will be the first time the two have come together.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—San Francisco, 5; Oakland, 0.
At San Francisco—San Francisco, 6; Oakland, 1.
At Sacramento—Venice, 6; Sacramento, 5.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 7; Portland, 3.
Portland, 6; Los Angeles, 5.

Jap Billiard Player Here.

Tkujiro Tamura, billiard champion of Japan, is in New York for the season and will make his first public appearance here this week at Doyle's Academy. Dr. Hamill will play the Japanese champion this afternoon, and to-night L. Blake, one of the top-liners among the amateur balk-liners, will face the Oriental to-night. Tamura will meet good amateurs every afternoon and evening. The success here of Koji Yamada attracted Tamura to the United States. In Tokio, where both live, Tamura was considered a much better player than Yamada, who is several years younger. But three years in Germany and this country have polished up Yamada's game until he is now rated as championship calibre. Tamura in his preliminary work has proved that he is a great balk-line player. Last Friday he made runs of 137 and 90 in one game of 18.2. Unlike Yamada he depends on his delicate touch and does very little driving.

For the first time in two years a match for the national three-cushion billiard championship will be decided here next month at Doyle's, when Joseph Carney of San Francisco will seek to regain the title that Alfred De Oro took from him last Spring. The match takes place on Nov. 5, 6 and 7. Carney is exhibiting at Daly's this week.

Harlem Amateur Billiard Tourney.

Play will begin to-night in the first round of the three-cushion amateur handicap elimination tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The tourney is the first important event of the season, with twenty-eight local cueists entered. Each evening two games will be contested, the players having drawn lots for the first round yesterday. By the process of elimination the losers will drop out after losing a match and winners will play winners until the finalists meet for the two valuable prizes.

There are several well-known players and title holders in the list. Probably the best known of these is C. B. Terry, winner of the national class C event in 1911-1912; J. Frank, winner of this event last year, and his runner-up, C. Johnson, who won the title in 1911. These men are all scratch contestants, and in addition is D. Gerson, a new tournament player, who is looked upon as a dark horse. The other contestants are handicapped at 18 and 16 points. The draw for the first round, held yesterday, is as follows: Monday, J. Frank (20) vs. M. Misoffer, (16); I. Rosenbaum (16) vs. H. Silberstein, (16). Tuesday, B. L. Froehly (18) vs. D. B. Black, (16); L. H. Harris (16) vs. E. Dunnahant, (16). Wednesday, C. Barrett (18) vs. B. Ottenger, (16); L. Meyer (20) vs. J. Jaeger, (20); Thursday, M. O. Mason (16) vs. A. Dunnahant, (16); D. Gerson (20) vs. C. Johnson, (20). Friday, E. Barnes (20) vs. B. Cohan, (18); P. Vermilyea, (16) vs. E. Conway, (16). Monday, F. Earle (16) vs. E. L. Fois, (16); C. B. Terry (20) vs. E. D. Cohan, (16). Tuesday, I. Wilson (16) vs. H. Moore, (16); J. Prager (16) vs. C. Morris, (20).

Club Final at Siwanoy.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, to-day L. P. Gwyer, champion of the club, defeated Georges A. Lackey in the finals for the President's Cup, by 4 up and 2 to play. These players were tied Saturday after playing thirty-six holes. It was then decided to play eighteen holes this morning to reach a final decision. A large gallery followed the players.

FALKENBERG 'COMES BACK.'

Elongated Nap Pitcher Worked in Automobile Factory to Get Into Condition.

Cy Falkenberg, the tall, thin pitcher of the Cleveland Naps was the most sensational "come-back" of the baseball season of 1913. Early in the season, after spending 1912 in the minors, he was a material aid in keeping Cleveland up in the race by winning ten straight games. During the season he won 22 games and lost 8.

Two years ago, Cleveland decided that Falkenberg's major league days were over and he was sent to the Toledo club of the American Association. Falkenberg then began a course of systematic training and diet, and after a long Winter's work, his physical fitness returned, and he was able to pitch as well as ever. His case is unusual, because when major league pitchers are sent back to the minor leagues, they rarely, if ever, "come back."

Here is Cy's own story of how he got back into condition:

"Two Winters of stuffing curled hair into automobile cushions, plenty of bowling during the cold months, and a careful attention to my physical condition were the means of my coming back. Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is. Two years ago, when the Cleveland management decided that my fast company days were over and sent me to their farming team in Toledo, it did look as though I would have to finish my career in the minor leagues. My friends sympathized with me, saying that it was merely the route all baseball players have to travel. However, I felt that I was not a dead one, and determined to work harder than I ever had before in my life to come back.

"Well, I succeeded. After playing the few remaining games in the Toledo schedule in 1911 I went to work in the upholstering department of an automobile factory. For eight hours a day and six days a week during that Winter I operated what is known as a tufting machine, a contrivance for making back and seat cushions for motor cars. Day by day I thumped and pounded the long curled hair into that machine, getting a great deal more of good, solid exercise for my throwing arm than if I were pitching a game every day. All during the Winter I didn't miss an hour's work, and almost every hour I felt my arm getting stronger. Nearly every night I bowled, being a member of one of the seven teams in the league formed among the factory workers. I took the best possible care of myself and in the Spring, thanks to the vigorous efforts of the Winter period, I felt as fit as ever in my life.

"I reaped the benefit of my work in the season of 1912, making an excellent record for the American Association with the Toledo team. That Winter I went right back to the automobile factory and hair stuffing, pounding away as hard as ever at the day's work and at the evening bowling. Both did me a great deal of good, restoring my strength and hardening my muscles in great shape. Early in the Spring of that year I was chosen as a member of the bowling team which represented my city in the international tournament held in Toledo. This Spring, having investigated my physical condition, the Cleveland management took me back with the Naps. I have been meeting with success all during the season, and can see no reason why I shouldn't be good for several years more of big league baseball."

In 1908 Falkenberg pitched for the Washington and Cleveland teams, winning eight games and losing six. In the following season he pitched the Naps to victory nine times and lost nine games. In 1910 Cy's record was eight won and five lost, and in 1911 he had fourteen games won and thirteen lost to his credit. His average for the four consecutive years was .548, but the fact that he was able to pitch only eighteen games a season caused the Cleveland Club officials to send him to Toledo. In his first season there he led all the American Association pitchers with twenty-five victories and eight defeats, a ratio of .758.

As a come-back pitcher Cy has won twenty-two games and lost eight, an average of .733 for this season. And he made a record at the beginning of the season by winning ten straight games. This places him second to Walter Johnson, the Washington premier twirler.

When he was returned to the Naps at the beginning of the 1913 season, Falkenberg was depended on only to help Vean Gregg and Fred Blanding, the two twirlers who were then taking the honors for the Naps. His showing has been so good, however, that he is now regarded as the best of the Clevelander's hurling staff.

Falkenberg is by no means a youngster in baseball, having been in the major league for nearly ten years. He is not an iron man, being of slight, almost delicate, build. Therefore, of a necessity, more depends upon his brain power than his strength for pitching success, though he must be in the pink of condition in order to stand the pace at all.

Soccer Games on Many Fields.

Playing with the same vim that brought them home premier laurels last season, the Brooklyn Celtics encountered the Clan McKenzie F. C. at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday and had little difficulty in conquering them by four goals to one.

The Overseas Wanderers had a big day of it yesterday, when both their New York Amateur League and Metropolitan League teams were returned winners at the same field, van Cortlandt Park. The amateur team took the Swedish F. C. into camp by four goals to three, and the Metropolitan eleven smothered the Smyrna team by eight goals to two.

Meeting in a Metropolitan League game at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday, the Hamilton F. C. and St. George eleven played ninety minutes to a tie of one goal.

Starting the second half with a tie score of one goal, Chelsea defeated Hudson United in a Metropolitan League game at Hubert's Oval yesterday by a score of six goals to one.

Some dazzling work on the forward line of the Eureka F. C. enabled them to win their Metropolitan League fixture with the Spanish F. C. at Emerson Field yesterday by four goals to one.

The replay of the first round cup tie competition of the American Football Association was played at Newark yesterday and the Scottish Americans were returned winners over the Caledonians by the score of two goals to nothing.

At Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday the Hollywood Inn eleven went down to defeat at the hands of the Yonkers F. C. by three goals to nothing.

The first soccer football accident of the season occurred at Lenox Oval yesterday, when Arthur Heath, a member of the St. George F. C., was accidentally kicked in the groin by a member of the New York Celtic team and had to be carried from the field. He was attended by a physician and removed to his home.

Duplicating the record-breaking score of last week, the German F. C. humbled the Hudson United squad in a New York Amateur League game by twelve goals to one.

At Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon the Fultons and Longfellows met in a New York Amateur League fixture, and the former team emerged victors in a hard fought game by two goals to nothing.

The Camerons tackled the Rangers in an Amateur League game yesterday at New Bronx Oval, and after ninety minutes of strenuous play edged out victors by the narrow margin of two goals to one.

In a National League contest at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon the True Blues of Jersey City and the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn played a drawn battle of one goal.

FOOTBALL ELEVENS SHOW MUCH POWER

Harvard's Only Danger Seems to be Overconfidence—Princeton Team Fast.

Followers of Princeton's football fortunes and misfortunes saw encouragement in the team's showing against Syracuse on Saturday. In "Brad" Streit the Tigers have a full back of the smashing, tearing type, who may be called upon almost any time to hammer out a gain in a crisis. Glick is also a hard line smasher, and it was noticeable on Saturday that Princeton's system of attack relied on plays through the line rather than on the uncertain open system of play which the present-day rules are supposed to encourage. Not that Princeton is depending entirely on line breaking to build its attack, because the fast backfield also showed an aptness at open play which should have great possibilities before the season is over.

Princeton has already schooled its backfield in the rudiments of line-smashing play. The forwards have been well drilled in opening up the way for the aggressive Tiger backs, and the Orange and Black line on Saturday charged well, but, if anything, too aggressively. They were too quick and impatient to get the jump, and as a result the team was seriously penalized for illegal play. Princeton's faults along this line, however, were the faults of overanxious and overenthusiastic players. They faced the heaviest and biggest line of the year, and were about their work with so much zeal that they often found themselves at the mercy of the officials. From tackle to tackle the Tigers' line opened up holes almost always when called upon. Between tackle and guard on both sides of the line great holes opened up to make possible the fierce charges of Streit and Glick. Outside of tackles, too, the Tigers seemed always able to block off the opposition and make way for the quick dashes of Hobey Baker. The interference was close and compact.

The showing of the Harvard team strengthens the general belief that Haughton has another mighty eleven at Cambridge this year. The work of "Tacks" Hardwick and Eddie Mahan in Saturday's game against Holy Cross was so impressive that the absence of Charley Brickley, Bradlee and Hitchcock was not noticeable. Harvard has seldom had such a wealth of promising backfield performers, and Haughton's only trouble would seem to be overconfidence, which is very apt to come with such a team. They are afraid of supreme confidence at Cambridge, and they have reason to be. Some of Harvard's most confident elevens have been defeated by Yale in the final game of the season. It will be recalled that in 1897, 1899 and in 1910, Harvard had what looked like great football teams, but overconfidence seemed to rob them of the ability to extend themselves to the utmost. Harvard's only doubtful point is the quarterback position. However, a man will be developed for this place, and, if below the standard of the other players, their strength will easily overbalance any weakness in that position.

There is also a danger of Harvard being overcoached, as it was in 1910. Here was a team so carefully drilled that it lacked football intuition, and its individuality was completely lost. In other words, Haughton had this team so well drilled that it became mechanical in thought and action and was absolutely lacking in resource. That danger may threaten this year's team also.

Yale's showing against Lehigh showed no surprising strength. Yale this season lacks a powerful backfield star, around which an overestimated attack may be built. They need a plunger than Ted Coy. There was some encouragement in the showing of Wilson in the last half of Saturday's game. He runs hard and low and fast, but has not yet outlived that desirable habit of dodging and squirming past opposition. He runs smash into it rather than avoids it. The team has got to acquire the punch which will carry it along when a yard or two are necessary to save the ball.

The line development at New Haven is slow. Coach Howard Jones's policy is to bring the forwards along slowly, and in the end have a charging aggressive line, such as the Yale teams of years ago used to boast of. It is apparent that Yale isn't going to dabble and experiment with any new wrinkles of open football. The Blue will rely, then, to depend on old-fashioned smashing tactics. Yale never has done wonders with the forward pass. At New Haven they stick to the line plunging policy of advancing the ball. They encourage no novelty of attack. They still depend on a variation of the old Minnesota shift.

Dartmouth showed up surprisingly well against Williams on Saturday, and is apt to give Princeton trouble next Saturday. The Army's close victory over Colgate, while it was lucky and spectacular, brought to light a star in Markoe. He is a master of the forward pass, and showed that he was a valuable man in a broken field.

Pennsylvania came up to expectations against Brown, and although the Providence team is weaker than in many years Pennsy showed a variety of attack which surprised even close followers of the eleven. Penn's team this year is going to be far better than any eleven that the Red and Blue has had for years.

One of the surprises of the day was the defeat of Carlisle by Pittsburgh. The Indians were up against the heaviest team they have met this year, and as the game was played on a soft, wet field, weight had something to do in the Indians' downfall.

Celtic Soccer Team Opens Season.

The New York Celtic Soccer Club opened the season yesterday at Lenox Oval, 145th and Lenox Avenue, with a 5 to 2 victory over St. George. The Celtics had matters their own way throughout the game. Walters and Crumley played a strong game for the winners, while Greave appeared to advantage at left half for the Celtics. The goals were scored by Bole, (2,) Phillips, Duffy, and Humble for the Celtics and Barrett and Molineaux for St. George.

Riding Classes at Y. M. C. A.

Horseback riding, in spite of the popularity of automobiles, will be a favorite pastime this Fall and Winter at West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. In response to many requests, two classes for horseback riding have been formed by the physical department, one for beginners, and one for advanced riders. The Young Men's Christian Association has secured the use of the Oscar Hauter Riding School for the Winter, and lessons will be given in the school ring until men are proficient to go out in the park.

ROSANDER LEADS HARRIERS.

Local Athletic Clubs Hold Road Races in the Rain.

Many of the best harriers who will compete in the cross-country championships next month took part yesterday in the weekly road race of the Morningside Athletic Club at Harlem. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a good field of starters. Al Rosander, the representative of the home club, finished first, covering the distance in the excellent time of 19:48. The contest was an interesting one during its early stages, but at the second mile Rosander went into the lead and maintained it to the end, winning by nearly 300 yards from W. Cleary of the Glencoe A. C. R. Nickerson, unattached, was a close third. The order of finish:

Al Rosander, Morningside A. C., 19:48; W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C., 20:20; R. Nickerson, unattached, 20:22; R. Erlandson, Glencoe A. C., 20:25; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C., 20:40; T. McDonald, unattached, 20:41; H. Sager, Rutgers Place A. C., 20:51; J. O. Mera, unattached, 20:58; E. Erickson, unattached, 20:59; W. Larsen, Finnish-American A. C., 21:02; J. Statz, unattached, 21:06; C. Larsen, unattached, 21:22; B. Mann, Glencoe A. C., 21:30; J. Rosenbaum, Glencoe A. C., 21:34; W. Burke, Union Settlement, 21:40; F. Engblom, Glencoe A. C., 21:47; M. Collins, Union Settlement, 21:56; W. Berg, unattached, 22:02; E. Nickerson, Holy Rosary Lyceum, 22:10; J. O. Reilly, Broadway F. C., 22:11; W. Reardon, Mercury A. C., 22:14; J. Mayer, Holy Rosary Lyceum, 22:17; F. Boyle, Holy Rosary Lyceum, 22:31; T. Cooney, Holy Rosary Lyceum, 22:47; R. Christ, Oakdale A. C., 22:51; J. Boyle, Holy Rosary Lyceum, 22:52; P. Donnelly, Millrose A. A., 22:53.

V. Voteretas, the crack distance runner of the Greek-American Athletic Club yesterday won the weekly cross country run of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club. The winner was timed for the three and a quarter miles in 16:26, the second best time made over the course. George Kiely, formerly of the Morningside A. C., now running unattached, finished second, but was far behind the winner. Third place was secured by J. Manning, unattached. Forty distance athletes started and all but five finished. Voteretas led from start to finish and was never troubled throughout the race. The order of finish for the first twenty comers:

V. Voteretas, Greek-American A. C.; G. Kiely, unattached; T. Manning, unattached; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum; J. Dolan, unattached; C. Mulinos, Greek-American A. C.; W. Grover, unattached; J. Mitchell, unattached; H. Price, unattached; J. Haulter, Federal A. C.; J. Anthony, Greek-American A. C.; J. Lama, Ozanam A. C.; C. Cocaracamus, Greek-American A. C.; A. Oshea, Ozanam A. C.; M. Dooley, St. Anselm's A. C.; S. Kuppler, Greek-American A. C.; K. Gorgoglane, St. Anselm's A. C.; A. Hurch, Federal A. C.; W. Monbaz, Greek-American A. C.; M. Pappas, Greek-American A. C.

Bert Skellett, Pennant A. C., won the weekly road race held under the auspices of his club yesterday after a hard struggle with W. Downs, Xavier A. C. The pair on the home journey led the field, but during the final furlong Skellett spurted and won by ten yards. Downs was easily second and Braccia, Trinity A. C., third. The order of finish:

Bert Skellett, Pennant A. C.; W. Downs, Xavier A. C.; J. Braccia, Trinity A. C.; L. Hohmeyer, unattached; G. Hagerstown, Glencoe A. C.; J. Ahearn, Pennant A. C.; J. Keane, Pennant A. C.; J. Kraus, Melrose A. C.; G. Schoener, Pennant A. C., and R. Gillini, unattached.

James Plant led a big field of distance runners at the finish of the weekly run yesterday under the auspices of the South End Club. Plant, who won by 6 seconds from Thomas Carroll, covered the course in 22:14. W. J. Kramer and Sid Leslie started with the pack, but went twice around the course. At the end of the first turn the pair led by 100 yards. The order of finish:

James Plant, Long Island A. C.; Thomas Carroll, Long Island A. C.; George Messler, Long Island A. C.; Caspar Schefler, Long Island A. C.; Henry Kramer, Long Island A. C.; I. Davis, Trinity Church.; W. Schmalix, Trinity Church; B. Brennen, Long Island A. C.; Joseph Weeks, Long Island A. C.; Lloyd Hamer, Long Island A. C.; J. Linquist, Trinity Church; J. Burrell, Trinity Church; Elmer Betts, Long Island A. C.; George Coknenes, unattached.

WANT GOOD OFFICIALS.

Aspirants for Walking Title to Request Competent Judge.

There is a movement on foot among the amateur walkers of the Metropolitan district, which is destined to result in a meeting, the purpose of which is to devise the best ways and means to secure as a judge of walking for the seven mile championship, which is to be held at the Columbia University athletic ground. South Field, a competent official and one who has the courage of his convictions as to the fairness of the locomotion of the men who will be competitively interested in that race.

It is the intention of the men who will be competitors that some man be chosen by the leading officials in the Amateur Athletic Union who is qualified for the duties involved. There has been so much criticism of men who are tryding to put the walking game on an equality with other track sports that the exponents of the "heel and toe" mode of progression feel that they are forced to defend themselves against judges who are declared to be incompetent.

"It is getting to be a huge joke," said one of America's walking champions yesterday, "to have men unfit for the task placed in the position of judge of an admittedly hard game. I don't know of one man hereabouts who is competing who would resent being told what his fault might be when cautioned or possibly disqualified by a judge, but it is unfortunately the case, that, when the judge who so cautions or disqualifies, is asked for his reason he hides behind the concrete statement that the man was running, and is apparently unable, or unwilling to state the reason for the supposed defect in the walker's style, &c., if such existed.

"One Judge lets men 'go' who fail to pass muster with others, and I'm free to confess that some walkers, seeing others 'get away' with unfair gaits, have resorted to similar tactics to the end that in many cases races have been 'the survival of the fittest' runner, with the men boasting afterward with such statements as 'did you see me get away with it?'

"At a recent walking contest held under Amateur Athletic Union sanction there were two judges. One attempted to get a focus on the walkers while almost shoulder to shoulder with them with the result that unquestionable walking was indulged in and crowned by prize getting. The other judge stood in midfield and calmly looked on, failing to take cognizance of what he afterward said he would not have allowed to pass as walking.

"Now, in these two types of judge we find men similar to those who hang out their signs as experts. In my opinion, the one who was active was not qualified to act, while the other failed to measure up to the standard of a real judge, because of not having had the backbone to declare himself. Such men help to hurt the sport from many standpoints. The game can be improved if the men who are supposed to know the difference between fair and unfair walking will only tell the contestants what they must do to perfect themselves."

PAT RYAN MAKES A WORLD'S RECORD

Giant I.-A. A. C. Hammer Thrower Hurls 12-Pound Missile 213 Feet 9⅛ Inches.

Pat Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club added another world's record to his already long list yesterday, when he hurled the 12-pound hammer 213 feet 9⅛ inches at the annual Fall weight-throwing series of the Winged Fist organization at Celtic Park. This great throw displaces John Flanagan's former record of 207 feet 7¾ inches, made Oct. 24, 1910.

Twice during the competition Ryan got the lightest hammer now thrown by athletic club amateurs beyond Flanagan's mark. His second heave eclipsed the latter by four feet and one-half inch, when his throw was measured 211 feet 8¼ inches, but it remained for his final effort of his six tries to cast this into the shade. His other remaining fair throw was 205 feet 5 inches, while the other three were declared foul through his stepping over the circle. In one of these unmeasured throws the measurers stated that the hammer was fully ten feet beyond his best measured effort.

That the books were in for a rearrangement of the figures was shown by his first effort of 200 feet 3 inches. After that he got a wonderful pull on the missile, but it was agreed that he had not given enough attention to adapting himself to the weight, which warranted his use of but two turns, as against the three he uses when handling the 16-pound weight. His fair throws showed him taking up but about five and a half feet of the circle.

The afternoon was far from being ideal for such work, being cold and rainy, with a nasty cross wind arguing against the best efforts of any of the men, none of whom did anything like as well as he would have done under more propitious condition. Probably 1,500 persons witnessed the competitions.

McDonald came into his own with the call of the competitors for the 14-pound shot put. While he did not get his record he pushed the shot out the fine distance of 49 feet 5⅝ inches, beating the next best man by nearly nine feet.

Emil Muller, the American champion with the discus, made the best throw of his career when he scaled the Grecian implement 141 feet 8 inches, three feet better than he had ever before accomplished. This throw was really remarkable considering the conditions.

During the progress of the weight competitions a quartet of aspirants for the seven-mile walking championship, to be decided on South Field Nov. 1, held a four-mile trial, in which the honors went to that decidedly fair exponent of the game, R. Reimer of the Irish-American's, who was clocked at three miles in 22 minutes 58 seconds, and 30 minutes 28 seconds for the full four miles. Fred Nuendorfer, New York A. C.; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., and R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, were the other starters. The summary:

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer, Scratch.—Won by Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with 213 feet 9⅛ inches; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., second, with 205 feet 5 inches; W. S. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., third, with 174 feet 4¾ inches.

Throwing Discus, Scratch.—Won by Emil Muller, Irish-American A. C., with 141 feet 8 inches; W. S. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., second, with 106 feet 6 inches; P. Cahill, Irish-American A. C., third.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight, Scratch.—Won by Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., with 55 feet 5 inches; Pat McDonald, Irish-American A. C., second, with 52 feet 4 inches; W. S. Krapowitz, Irish-American A. C., third, with 48 feet 5 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Scratch.—Won by Pat McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 49 feet 5⅝ inches; P. Cahill, Irish-American A. C., second, with 40 feet 8½ inches; A. McDougall, Irish-American A. C., third, with 40 feet 3 inches.

Four-Ball Match at Englewood.

An even break was the result of the four-ball match yesterday at the Englewood Country Club with Alec Smith, the metropolitan open champion, and Jack Hobens, former holder of the title and the home professional, on one side, and John J. McDermott, the new Western open title holder, and Thomas L. McNamara, of Boston, the erstwhile metropolitan champion, on the other. The principal event of this week will be the annual championship tournament of the New York Athletic Club over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Conditions call for a qualifying round on Thursday, the competitors classifying themselves into three sixteens.

Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the British golfer who won the American championship on Saturday at Wilmington, and Miss Muriel Dodd, the British champion, will play at Brookline, Mass., to-day. It is also likely that they will play at Garden City some time this week. Miss Dodd plans to spend the Winter in Montreal. Miss Ravenscroft probably will return to England shortly.

Mason Takes Tuxedo Golf Final.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The annual club championship for the Tuxedo Cup in golf, decided here to-day, resulted in a victory for George Grant Mason, who beat Cornelius C. Lee, up and 3 to play in a 36-hole match. Mason's score was 150, and Lee's card was 158. In the first round Grenville Kane beat Lindley Russell 3 up and 2 to play. C. S. Lee beat Newell Tilton, 2 up and 1 to play. C. C. Auchincloss beat David Wagstaff, 6 up 5 to play. G. G. Mason beat F. F. Carey, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-final Round—C. S. Lee beat G. Kane, 4 up and 3 to play. G. G. Mason beat C. C. Auchincloss, 1 up.

Final Round—G. G. Mason beat C. S. Lee, 5 up 3 to play, 36 holes.

New York Coal Dealers on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 19.—The finals in the annual golf tournament of the New York Coal Dealers' Association were played off to-day on the Country Club links. In spite of heavy going caused by constant drizzle, good cards were turned in. The tournament was won by Frederick A. Potts, who defeated E. Kelly Rothstein in the finals, by a score of 2 up. The scores in the semi-finals of the first eight were: Potts defeated E. C. Kerr, 1 up; E. K. Rothstein defeated B. H. Warford, 3 up 1 to play. In the second eights, semi-final round, M. W. Mann beat D. Duillandeu 3 up 2 to play; W. W. Ely beat C. W. Mettiach, 4 up 3 to play. Final round: Ely beat Duillandeu, 2 up.

BOUTS OF THE WEEK.

Heavyweights at Two Clubs Feature Boxing Programme.

Unusual calmness is the forecast for the coming week at the boxing clubs of Greater New York, and the enthusiasts will be forced to satisfy themselves without a look at any of the notables of the game. This is the first time in two months that at least one big bout has not been arranged by local matchmakers and the scarcity of such an attraction will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing the attendance at the Ritchie-Cross bout next week.

The Garden A. C., the scene of all the important battles recently, will be closed to boxing during the week. As the Ritchie-Cross bout will have to be staged on Tuesday night because the Garden has been leased for the regular Friday date, Manager Gibson has decided not to put on a show this week. Only four days between two important bouts would greatly decrease the receipts of the second show. With the St. Nicholas Rink closed to boxing for several months to come, and the Fairmont A. C. idle except for the week-end shows, boxing will be at a low ebb here this week.

The first public appearance of the world's lightweight champion, Willie Ritchie, at a New York boxing club next week far overshadows anything on the bill this week. Ritchie's bout with Cross is only eight days away, and it now occupies the principal attention of local boxing followers. Both boxers have been in training for several days past, and are almost at the required weight, 135 pounds at 9 o'clock. The figure will be easy for Cross, and Ritchie declares that he can also make it without weakening himself, but he has a more difficult task on his hands than has the New York dentist. Ritchie is making golf a part of his training, and he can be seen every day at Van Cortlandt Park playing with his manager, Harry Foley. The champion is training at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse in Westchester, and a large crowd gathers there daily to see him go through his work. Cross has abandoned the New Polo A. A. as a training camp and is getting in shape at Rockaway. His injured hand has so far recovered that it gives him no trouble while boxing or punching the bag.

Of the other big clubs of Manhattan closed for the week, the Atlantic Garden A. C., at Canal Street and the Bowery, will furnish the headliner of the week for local enthusiasts. The club will stage its usual show of two ten-round bouts and three preliminaries to-morrow night, with Al Reich and Tim Logan, the sailor heavyweight, in the main bout. In the semi-final of the same show Young Dyson of Providence and Charley Harvey, the local lightweight, will be the contenders.

The Irving A. C. of Brooklyn, which has become the leading club across the river, will put on its regular show to-night, with Bobby Wolgast in the feature bout. The contestants will be Tom Mahon, the hard hitting Pittsburgher, and Soldier Kearns, who has fought all the top notchers of the division.

Tom Postman, A. C. of Brooklyn, which received a new lease on life a week's meeting of the State Athletic Commission, will stage its opening show on Thursday night at the clubhouse, Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street. The opening card calls for three ten-round bouts. In the main event Eddie Pierce will oppose Young Gradwell of Newark. In the ten-round semi-final Willie Jones of Brooklyn will box Benny Leonard of New York. The opening ten-round bout will bring together Brooklyn's rival bantamweights, Young Solsberg and Jimmy Murray.

The New Polo A. A. of Harlem will put on a show Friday night, and the usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night at the Fairmont and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York and the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn.

Johnny Dundee Home Again.

Johnny Dundee, the New York lightweight, who defeated Joe Azevedo of Los Angeles last Tuesday night, arrived in New York yesterday. The transcontinental round trip journey, with the training for this one bout, took up exactly three weeks. Tom McCarey, the Los Angeles promoter, has signed Dundee for the New Year's Day bout at his club, and believes he can secure Champion Willie Ritchie as his opponent. McCarey has commissioned Dundee's manager to talk terms with the champion, and is ready to give him a big guarantee for the bout. Dundee will start training in a few days for his bout with Willie Beecher at the Atlantic Garden A. C. on Nov. 4. This bout was arranged before Dundee left for Los Angeles and cancelled because of the trip to the Coast. The club complained to the Boxing Commission, but the charges were dropped when Dundee agreed to fulfil his contract within two weeks after his return.

Cyclists in Close Race.

In the face of a strong wind and poor roads H. Napthal yesterday captured the weekly race of the New York division of the Century Road Club Association over the Pelham Parkway. The event, which was ten miles with the riders on scratch, was a trial for the Interclub Amateur Road-Racing League series, which start Sunday. The contest was close throughout, the four leaders being within a few wheels length of each other during the last five miles of the race. Nearing the finish Napthal shot out in front and passed the line the winner by a wheel's length from Sylvan Segal, who was five yards ahead of Joe Nathal. William Thompson was a close fourth. The time of the winner was 28 minutes 2 3-5 seconds.

Indians Prepare for Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 19.—The defeat of the Carlisle Indians on Saturday by the University of Pittsburgh was due to faulty managements of punts and almost inexcusable inability at intercepting of forward passes, combined with the hindrance offered by the slippery field to the fast footwork of the Indian stars, Pittsburgh's excess of weight over Carlisle of over ten pounds to the man, was also accentuated by the condition of the gridiron. None of the Carlisle men bore anything more than surface bruises as a result of the stiff fight. Not much hard work will be done to-morrow, but preparations for the Pennsylvania game will be on in full blast by Tuesday.

GOLFERS MAY PLAY FOR SPECIAL CUP

International Competition with England Along Lines of the Davis Tennis Trophy.

The visit of Edward Ray, Harry Vardon, and other English golfers to this country is likely to result in a series of international matches similar to those of the Davis tennis cup series. It is pointed out that since the competition for the Davis Cup tennis has received a great impetus, and it is felt that an international match can be arranged between golfers along the same lines.

British golfers, both women and men, have at times during the past

TWO LADING BILLS SUBJECT OF HEARING

Merchants' Association Finds Shippers Don't Like Either, Uniform or Standard.

RECOVERY CLAUSE UNFITTED

Price at Which Carriers Are to Settle for Damaged or Destroyed Goods to be Determined.

The Merchants' Association will announce in its official bulletin, to be made public to-day, that a hearing will be held in Washington before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 30th of this month on the proposal to adopt a uniform bill of lading for the entire United States. At present there are two forms in use, one known as the "uniform" and the other as the "standard."

"These forms," the bulletin will say, "differ in some respects, but taken as a whole they are very much alike. Shippers, however, are dissatisfied with certain of the conditions imposed by these bills of lading, particularly with Section 3, which is in effect an agreement between the railroad and the shipper as to the amount which the shipper or consignee may recover in the event of loss or damage.

"Present bills of lading limit the amount of recovery to the invoice value from the shipper to the consignee. Many claim agents have raised the point that when a manufacturer ships goods to a consignee for the account of a jobber the manufacturer's price to the jobber governs rather than the price at which the goods are sold to the consignee. This hypertechnical interpretation of Section 3 has caused a great deal of annoyance to claimants, and it is the desire of shippers throughout the country to have the section clarified.

"Some shippers desire to have the amount of recovery based on the market price at destination, while others insist upon basing it on the invoice price. The chief difficulty in revising the section arises from the fact that on an advancing market the shippers desire to recover the value of merchandise at the market price, while on a falling market the claimant desires the invoice value to govern. It is manifestly unfair to give the shipper the benefit of an advancing market and refuse to give the railroad the advantage of a declining market.

"The shippers should, therefore, determine whether or not the present method of settlement, whereby both the shipper and the railroad are limited to the invoice value to the consignee, shall govern, or whether this clause should be rewritten so as to fix the market price at destination, irrespective of the price at which the goods were invoiced, as the basis of value for goods lost or damaged by the carrier.

"In the case of shipments moving under order bills of lading, the conditions seem to be somewhat different from those covering straight shipments. The order bill of lading being a negotiable instrument, the shippers will endeavor to have a condition inserted in the bill of lading whereby the price at which the goods are invoiced from the last owner to the last purchaser shall govern."

It is announced that the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association will explain on request all other points involved.

MORE TRADE WITH ITALY.

Importers Looking to Bigger Business Under the New Tariff.

Importers of Italian products are looking forward to a great increase in importations as a direct result of the new tariff law. Through the efforts of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of this city many material reductions in rates were incorporated in the present law. Imports from Italy, according to statistics prepared by the Department of Finance of Italy, amounted in 1912 to $52,013,307, an increase over 1911 of $7,742,294. In 1912 this country exported to Italy merchandise valued at $105,905,276, or $24,483,330 more than in the previous year.

Italy's largest item of export to the United States under a single classification is raw silk and silk waste, which last year reached a value of $13,176,794. While both the raw and waste silk were free of duty under the act of 1909, as well as under the present law, importers anticipate much heavier importations along with other lines. Italy is now sending into the American market olive oil, edible and mechanical, amounting in 1912 to nearly 4,000,000 gallons, valued at $4,288,460. With the heavy downward cuts in duties on olive oil in the Simmons law, much heavier imports are predicted with a distinct benefit to the ultimate consumer.

Under the law now effective macaroni is taxed 1 cent a pound, while the old act called for a duty of 1½ cents a pound. Last year's importations of macaroni, together with flour and alimentary paste, according to the Italian Government's figures, amounted to 42,117 tons, valued at $3,810,575. As in the case of olive oil, increased importations are expected. Lemons and oranges, of which this country imported from Italy last year 76,968 tons, valued at $2,108,139, are, under the new law, allowed to enter at one-half of 1 cent a pound when in bulk. Under the act of 1909 lemons paid 1½ cents a pound and oranges 1 cent per pound.

Another reduction in the act of 1913 relates to manufactured and unmanufactured marble and alabaster, duty on which is cut from 50 per cent., as in the old law, to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

SWAMPED BY PARCEL POST.

Freeport Postmaster Calls His Own Auto Into Service.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Oct. 19.—The Fall rush of parcel post business is making Postmaster Robert G. Anderson and his assistants work to the limit of their ability. Each day the Post Office resembles a small-sized department store. The Postmaster has been obliged to put his private automobile into use to deliver the large number of packages that arrive daily. The United States Postal Department has failed to provide a delivery wagon for the postal packages or an extra carrier, though both have been needed for some time.

Besides the parcel post, packages, clerks and carriers at the local Post Office are obliged to handle thousands of circulars from firms soliciting trade through the mails. This has made a vast amount of extra work.

'Unless there is a let up soon, I don't know what we will do," said Postmaster Anderson. "This parcel post has put us almost at our wits end. While it does not interfere with the first-class mail service, which is attended to first, it is making us a lot of extra work, and help is not provided."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk southwest and west winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk west winds.

Florida—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Alabama—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

Mississippi—Fair Monday, colder in south portion. Tuesday, fair; moderate northwest winds.

Louisiana—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate northwest winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate north winds.

Western Texas and Utah—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma, Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday; continued cool.

Arkansas—Fair and continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and and Kentucky—Fair and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Ohio—Rain Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk and probably high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Indiana—Cloudy and colder, preceded by rain Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk north winds.

Illinois—Cloudy and colder Monday, preceded by rain in north portion. Tuesday, fair; brisk north winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Cloudy and colder, probably rain or snow Monday. Tuesday, fair; brisk north winds.

Wisconsin—Cloudy Monday; colder in east and south portions. Tuesday, fair; brisk north winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy and continued cold Monday. Tuesday, fair with rising temperatures, brisk northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday; cooler in extreme east portion. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperatures.

North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperatures Tuesday.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Bonding Cost Thought High.

According to reliable advices from Washington, it will cost the manufacturer of Havana cigars who wants to make his product in bond, as provided for by the new tariff, from $1,000 to $3,000 a year for the privilege. This amount will cover the salary of the Government Inspector detailed to the factory and all other expenses. According to regulations just issued by the Treasury Department, the operator of a bonded factory may manufacture cigars party of Havana tobacco in the same building with those made from "clear" Havana, the only stipulation being that the section of the factory in which the partly Havana cigars are made shall be partitioned off from that in which the clear Havanas are made. This ruling settled one of the most important questions heard in the trade following the passage of the bill. The expense mentioned above is thought by some members of the trade to be too high for any manufacturer whose factory output is less than 2,000,000 cigars annually. Under that amount the expenses involved in bonding would be so material a factor in production costs that the manufacturer would have to raise his prices to get a profit. With the present keen competition in the cigar trade this is said to be entirely out of the question. Another objection raised by opponents of the bonding scheme is that the Inspector will be the "boss" of the factory rather than the owner, and that the beginning of each day's work will have to wait for him to put in an appearance. It is also urged that some of the manufacturers who will operate in bond may use inferior grades of Havana tobacco, of which there are said to be several, that are not used now, and that while the Government stamp on bonded cigars will insure the smoker a clear Havana cigar, it may not insure his getting a good cigar.

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Record Poultry Receipts.

Receipts of live poultry at New York from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, inclusive, totaled 680 cars, according to The Produce News. Of this amount 630 cars came by freight and 50 by express. These receipts not only set a new quantity record for this market, but the money value of the poultry brought here ran into large figures. Figuring on a wholesale basis, it is calculated that this value was more than $2,500,000. Arrivals from Sept. 15 to Oct. 4 totaled 345 cars. Fowls brought 17 to 19 cents a pound, wholesale, while chickens brought 18 to 19 cents. These figures bring the value for each car of poultry to $3,000 or $1,784,400 for the 345 cars received. From Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, 102 cars were unloaded on a 15-cent market, and were valued at approximately $400,000. From Monday to Wednesday of last week 123 cars were unloaded and increased the total by $344,000, making the grand total of $2,533,400. The 50 cars brought here by express can be conservatively reckoned at $125,000 more.

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Bustle Effects Coming In.

Among the newest style features brought out in high-class gowns are bustle effects, these designs being modifications of Premet's ideas, which were launched at the Paris openings in August. The Dry Goods Ecoomist says: "In working it out the skirts, in some cases, are made very snug-fitting below the knees. This accentuates the distended effect of the short tunics, or paniers, that are draped or puffed up in the back. These somewhat bouffant arrangements have a very soft effect, produced by placing the fullness well toward each side of the back, in this way leaving the centre in straight, loose folds. When the side sections of a short panier or tunic are gathered from the waistline to the edge the gathers thus formed fall crosswise of the silk and toward the back. And by placing the fullness in this position a curved figure line is produced, instead of the extremely flat back which has prevailed through several successive seasons."

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European Agencies Sought.

Since the passage of the tariff law there have been a large number of negotiations opened with foreign manufacturers of men's wear fabrics by local selling agents and commission houses to represent them in this market. While many foreign lines of these goods had been opened here in the last six months, a number of selling agents hesitated about pushing them until the tariff had been definitely settled. Since the passage of the law many of the European manufacturers have been looking for representatives in this market. More than a hundred of these manufacturers are now represented here, and it is estimated that this number will be doubled in the near future as the foreigners get more fully acquainted with the provisions of the new law.

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American Buyers Graft Abroad.

It is not only in this country that the retail buyers take graft from the jobbers or manufacturers from whom they buy. A prominent wholesale buyer was abroad this Summer and while talking with the head of a well-known Chemnitz hosiery firm learned from him of an experience he had had with an American buyer shortly before. The buyer in question had exhausted his funds and his letter of credit had failed to reach him. Paris was the nearest place where he could get restocked with cash, but he lacked the price of a railroad ticket there. Nothing loath he borrowed the amount from the manufacturer, promising prompt repayment. The loan was not large, but it was never repaid. The manufacturer in that way got a new light on the way some American buyers did their business.

INCREASED RUBBER TRADE.

United States Now Importing 113,000,000 Pounds a Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—India rubber imports in the fiscal year 1913 were the largest in the history of the trade. They amounted, in crude rubber, to 113,000,000 pounds, against 110,000,000 in the former high record year, 1912. These figures apparently sustain the frequently published assertion that the United States consumes half the rubber of the world.

Brazil still supplies more rubber to the United States than any other country, but the percentage of the imports supplied by Brazil is now materially less than a decade ago. The 113,000,000 pounds of crude rubber imported into the United States in 1913 is by no means the entire supply of material of this character brought from abroad. The year's importations of india rubber and substitutes for it include, besides the 113,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, 45,000,000 pounds of gutta joolatong, 10,000,000 pounds of guayule gum, 1,000,000 pounds of balata, nearly 250,000 pounds of gutta percha, and 43,000,000 pounds of rubber scrap or refuse fit only for remanufacture.

The total value of all imports of india rubber and its substitutes was in 1913 $101,000,000, against $105,000,000 in 1912, although the quantities imported in 1913 were, as already indicated, larger than those of 1912.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collector Mitchel Reversed in Four Contests.

In sustaining a protest by Massee & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that glass beads, strung on cheap cotton strings for transportation only, and used as fancy coverings for electric lights, are dutiable properly at 35 per cent. ad valorum. The action of Collector Mitchel in returning the goods at 60 per cent., as ornamental glass beads, was reversed.

W. A. Brown & Co. were sustained in a contention relating to tanned sheepskins, split, known in the trade as skivers. The Collector at New York took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. It was contended that the goods were not gauffred, and were dutiable at 15 per cent.

A protest by B. T. Vanderick & Co. of Cleveland, dealing with the classification of paint under the act of 1909, was decided in favor of the importers. Duty was exacted at 35 per cent. as enamel paint containing varnish. The contention was for 1¼ cents a pound, as paint not containing varnish or varnish gum.

Herman A. Metz & Co. won a contention involving the classifcation of merchandise invoiced as Rosamiline. It was allowed to enter at 20 per cent. as coal tar preparation. Collector Mitchel's assessment at a higher rate was set aside.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, upholstery goods, linens, white goods; A. Farley, linens; 350 Broadway.
Donaldson, L. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
Blumenfeld-Locher Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Hoehl, flowers, novelties; 640 Broadway.
Byrne, J. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; dress goods; Herald Square.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. B. Koffler, laces; 7 West 22d.
Solomon, Chicago, Ill.; S. Solomon, millinery; Broztell.
Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Tubridy, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.
Hunter-Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. E. Gernand, laces, trimmings; 221 4th Av.; Latham.
Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. J. C. Nichols, millinery; 320 Church; Victoria.
Hutzler Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. W. D. Powell, millinery; Victoria.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; 71 West 23d.
Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; W. M. Klement, domestics; 1,270 Broadway.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss K. Wells, millinery; Grand.
Katz Bros., Honesdale, Penn.; E. A. Katz, dry goods; 45 E. 17th.
Hartley, David, Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Chantler, millinery, cloaks, suits, waists; W. J. Mawson, domestics; Hoffman House.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Metz, furs, goods; 6th Av. and 19th St.
Wise, Morris, Dept. Store, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Wise, jobs ladies' coats, suits; 43 W. 27th.
Twelfth St. Store, Chicago, Ill.; S. Lebosky, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
Federman & Levy, Akron, Ohio; B. F. Levis, jobs leather, handbags; 15 E. 26th.
Goodman, A. W., Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. W. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 129 W. 27th.
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Inspection Oct. 24th and 25th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEPHEN BROOKS ROSENTHAL, Receiver.

LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON HOROWITZ, doing business as STERLING SKIRT CO., Bankrupt. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 104 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, woolens, fixtures, etc.

Inspection Oct. 25 and 27, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ROGER H. CLARKE, Receiver.

I. GAINSBURG, Attorney for Receiver, 271 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GREENFIELD, also known as JAKE GREENFIELD, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 20, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 29 Amsterdam Av., and immediately thereafter at 32 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, beds, mattress, chairs, desks, 2 safes, horse and wagon, &c., etc.

ALEXANDER J. BUMBERG, Receiver.

DAVID ROBSON, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Cedar St., New York.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The downward movement of stock quotations, interrupted by the holiday, resumed its course on Tuesday of last week, but the net losses at the end of the week were smaller than might have been expected, owing partly to the fact that the heavy tendency so noticeable in the early part of the week was accompanied by a reduced volume of trading and resulted in but small declines, and partly because of the covering of short sales at the end of the week, which brought about a partial recovery. The railroads were, as a rule, the heaviest sufferers by the week's transactions, although in a few instances industrial stocks scored large recessions. The decline made new low levels for the year for several issues, and in a few cases carried prices under their previous low points for three years or more. Atchison sold down to 90¾, Baltimore & Ohio to 92½, St. Paul to 98¾, Erie to 25½, Illinois Central to 105, New Haven to 85, Rock Island to 11⅝, Southern Pacific to 84½, and Union Pacific to 147, but in every instance the upward movement on Friday and Saturday wiped out a part of the declines and left the companies with relatively modern losses at the end of the week. Prices appeared to reflect a fear of what might happen rather than the unfavorable effect of anything that did transpire.

The stock market is never a trustworthy barometer of immediate conditions, and in the past few weeks has been less reliable than usual, owing to the fact that most transactions originated on or near the floor of the Exchange. The public participation in the market for some weeks has been so slight as to leave the control of prices almost entirely in the hands of a few persons. Absence of much outside support has made the New York market peculiarly susceptible to the fears of the European Bourses.

While it is apparent that the present is no time for the inauguration of a rising market, such as was brought about in 1909, there has been manifest a disposition on the part of many operators to take as discouraged a view as possible of the business outlook. In these quarters every action of the President, the Attorney General, and Congress has been interpreted unfavorably. In their desire to prove the Washington authorities bent upon a campaign against all forms of "big" business, professional traders have all along assumed that the Tariff bill was a measure of punishment for large industrials; that the Owen-Glass Federal Reserve Act was aimed at the supremacy of New York as a financial centre rather than designed to do away with palpable weaknesses in the national banking system, and that Attorney General McReynolds has been actuated by vindictive motives in his persistent opposition to retention of any part of the Harriman merger structure. That such views could not be long maintained is plain, but the wide dissemination of fears, or alleged fears, on the part of men professing to hold such opinions has undoubtedly served to keep out of the investment market many people with whom caution is a controlling element in the use of funds.

It now develops that the Senate Committee on Banknig has all along been seeking to get at all sides of the banking situation and that it is amenable to objections which can be sustained by proof. The final form of the bill may not prove satisfactory in all its phases to any considerable element in the banking world, but the disposition shown by the committee to yield on points where good authority has it that the bill would fail leads to an expectation that the new law will be gladly accepted by the foremost bankers the country over as a long step toward reforming our inadequate financial system. Bank Presidents who have met the Owen Committee recently came away with the impression that most of the members are not in sympathy with some of the provisions of the measure as it came from the House and are quite likely to change the terms in any respect in which there is substantial agreement among authorities that they are unsatisfactory.

A favorable development of the week was the granting of authority by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission to the New York, New Haven & Hartford to sell its $67,500,000 of twenty-year 6 per cent. convertible debentures. Whatever justice there may have been in the objections made by a group of stockholders to the payment by the company of an underwriting commission of 2½ per cent. on a security issue which, there was good reason to believe, would be eagerly taken at the offering price by stockholders of the road, it is patent that the immediate necessities of the New Haven in respect to the approaching maturity of $45,000,000 of notes and bonds were such as to make it wise to sacrifice a part of the proceeds of the new debentures to insure their sale. President Elliott and his board would have been placed in an extremely embarrassing situation had the commission refused its approval of this issue. It might easily have come about that to save the $1,800,000 underwriting commission by persuading the commission to block the proposed debenture sale, the stockholders would ultimately have paid a much higher price to get the company's needs financed at the eleventh hour. Receipt of the proceeds will at least give the new management a breathing period during which it can take stock of the situation and effect better terms for the additional financing which will have to be done to repair the defects so far fordibly shown by the recent accidents and the resulting investigations.

Fresh attention has been called to the unstable nature of the Bank edges shortly earlier in the week, also regained strength through covering purchases by the speculative public. The reduction of the private discount rate by ⅜, to 4¾ per cent., further contributed to easiness and confidence. Cheaper money is now considered to be definitely within sight.

It is understood that there have been heavy losses in Canadian Pacifics in Berlin recently on account of bear operations reputedly engineered by a Montreal house. The National Zeitung says that Germans have lost more in those stocks than during the whole recent industrial depression.

The Hamburg-American Line's new issue is an unpleasant surprise to the market, owing to the unfavorable state of the money-market. The line promptly denied the rumor that it would soon float still another new issue.

FRENCH INVESTORS SHY.

Little Business on the Paris Bourse —Rentes and Bank Stock Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The public is persistently abstaining from dealings on the Bourse. Mexican war news, the continued apprehension over the problems of the Near East—despite the numerous peace treaties—and Wall Street's troubles with the new tariff have had an effect upon the Exchanges of Europe. The rise in copper, which was an encouraging feature of the week and should have strengthened Rios, was neutralized by the miners' strike. French rentes relapsed after an early advance. The rate of exchange, which was high at the beginning of the week, was lower at the end, in spite of the increase in the gold reserve of the Bank of France.

There were few transactions with the exception of Tintos. In the banking group prices were irregular, mostly downward, the Bank of Paris falling 13 points.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	94⅜	94¼		
Oct. 15	94¼	93¾	96⅞	96⅝
Oct. 16	93½	92⅝	96⅜	95½
Oct. 17	92½	91	...	...
Oct. 18	92⅜	92½	95½	94⅞
Week's range	94⅜	91	96⅞	94⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	85¼	84⅝	90½	90
Oct. 15	84⅞	84¼	90¼	89⅝
Oct. 16	84¼	82⅝	89⅝	88
Oct. 17	82⅝	81⅜	88	86¾
Oct. 18	83⅜	82⅞	88¼	87⅜
Week's range	85¼	81⅜	90½	86¾

CORN.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	68⅛	67⅝	70¼	69⅞
Oct. 15	67⅜	67⅛	70	69⅝
Oct. 16	67⅜	67	70	69¼
Oct. 17	67⅛	66¼	69⅝	68¾
Oct. 18	67⅛	66⅞	69½	68⅝
Week's range	68⅛	66¼	70¼	68¼

OATS.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	40¼	39½	43⅝	42⅝
Oct. 15	39¼	38⅝	42½	41⅜
Oct. 16	38⅝	37⅝	42	41⅛
Oct. 17	38⅛	36⅞	41⅝	40¼
Oct. 18	38⅜	37⅛	41⅜	41⅛
Week's range	40¼	36⅞	43⅝	40¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	10.55	10.40	10.72	10.60
Oct. 15	10.32	10.25	10.52	10.42
Oct. 16	10.35	10.25	10.52	10.45
Oct. 17	10.32	10.27	10.52	10.42
Oct. 18	10.30	10.27	10.47	10.42
Week's range	10.55	10.25	10.72	10.42

RIBS.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	10.42	10.32	10.50	10.45
Oct. 15	10.30	10.22	10.42	10.37
Oct. 16	10.35	10.25	10.50	10.45
Oct. 17	10.35	10.25	10.55	10.42
Oct. 18	10.27	10.22	10.45	10.40
Week's range	10.42	10.22	10.55	10.37

PORK.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	19.55	19.75	19.87	
Oct. 15	19.52	19.40	19.65	19.55
Oct. 16	19.67	19.45	19.75	19.55
Oct. 17	19.65	19.45	19.75	19.55
Oct. 18	19.50	19.42	19.62	19.55
Week's range	19.67	19.40	19.75	19.55

COTTON.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	13.22	13.08	13.07	12.99
Oct. 15	13.20	13.00	13.05	12.88
Oct. 16	13.04	13.25	13.40	13.10
Oct. 17	13.75	13.55	13.55	13.39
Oct. 18	13.63	13.54	13.45	13.34
Week's range	13.75	13.00	13.55	12.88

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.
Oct. 14	12.91	12.75	12.92	12.76
Oct. 15	12.91	12.78	12.90	12.75
Oct. 16	13.22	12.96	13.20	12.97
Oct. 17	13.34	13.17	13.32	13.16
Oct. 18	13.27	13.13	13.32	13.13
Week's range	13.34	12.75	13.32	12.75

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 18, 1913, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,000	Ang.-Am. Oil.	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
8,900	Br. Am. Tob.	25⅝	24⅝	25	— ¼
2,000	B.-A. Tb. nw.	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
250	In. Rb. Tr. cs.	8	7½	8	..
190	L. V. C. S. Co.	208	200	207	— 8
500	M. of A., nw.	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
2,100	*Mays Oil	26	25	25	..
2,200	Pneb. S. & R.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
210	S. O. of N. J.	378	374	376	+ 1
200	Tob. Pr. pf.	89	88	88	— 2½
18,500	U. C. S. w. i.	91½	88⅝	88⅝	— 2⅝
108	U.C.S. pf. w.i.	114	111	111	— 3
950	U. S. Light & H. new.	6	3	5	— 1½
50	U. S. Light & H. pf. new.	40	40	40	— 1
300	Willys O'd	66	65	65	— 2

RAILROAD.

350	Man. Trans.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..

MINING.

4,000	*Ariz. Bel.	14½	12	13½	— 5½
400	Barnes-K. D.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
500	*Beaver Con.	29	29	29	— 4
7,200	*Big Four	20	18	20	+ 1
4,900	Braden Cop.	7⅛	6⅞	7	..
700	Brit. C. Cop.	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
1,100	Buffalo Mines.	2 3-16	2⅛	2⅛	..
1,700	*Butte & Lon.	35	30	35	..
640	Butte & N. Y.	1	1	1	— ⅛
14,700	Can. G. Sil.	17	16	17	— 1
4,000	Caribou	55	54	55	..
8,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	4	3	3	..
200	Cons. Cop. M.	3 1-16	3	3	..
500	D.-Daly Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
4,000	*Dia. E. Butte	1½	1½	1½	— 1½
5,200	*Ely Cons.	6	5	5½	..
720	First Nat. Cop.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
200	Giroux Min.	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4,000	Gold H. Cons.	¼	3-16	3-16	..
2,025	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
9,495	*G. C. M. & S.	5	4	4½	— ½
6,200	*Jumbo Ext.	11	9	10	— 1
1,400	Kerr Lake.	3 15-16	3⅝	3 15-16	+ 1/16
350	La Rose Con.	2	1 15-16	2	..
1,200	Mason V., new	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1,370	McK.-Dar.	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
1,500	Mines Co. of Am., new	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
2,780	*Nev. Hills	86	74	75	—12
600	Nip. Mines	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1,500	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	3-16	3-16	—1-16
3,400	Stewart Min.	1 9-16	1 7-16	1⅜	..
65,740	*Ton. Merger.	61	56	57	— 5
2,100	Ton. Exten.	1⅜	1¼	1 9-16	—9-16
60	Ton. M. of N.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—1-16
7,600	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
900	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
100	Tool. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
2,000	*W. End Cons.	1 7-16	1 5-16	1⅜	— ⅛
11,500	*W. End. Ext.	6	5	6	..
1,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	3	3	3	— ⅛
100	Yukon Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$79,000	B. R. T. 5% notes	96½	96⅜	96⅜	—5-16
1,000	Chic. Elev. new 5s	95½	95½	95½	— 1½
2,000	Interbor. 1st ref. 5s	98½	98⅛	98⅛	..
7,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
2,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..

LONDON PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Recent Pessimism Has Been to Some Extent Dissipated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Stock Exchange has just got over a difficult and trying settlement. The differences were so large that failures would have been unavoidable but for the fact that open account was very small. As it was, only one insignificant suspension occurred. This is regarded as a very creditable showing in the circumstances. The decline in quotations was all the more remarkable because none of the troubles which the market apprehended a week ago materialized. Politics has almost cesed to be mentioned; the money position is admittedly on the mend, and further new colonial issues are to be postponed. One of the encouraging features of the week was the better tendency of gilt-edged stocks, which was so persistent that market dealers confidently predict higher prices for this section.

The week just ended was distinctly a more cheerful one. This was due to some extent to the fact that rumors regarding financial difficulties of foreign operators having commitments here were not substantiated.

BERLIN GAINS CONFIDENCE.

Cheaper Money Predicted — Canadian Pacific Recovers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—After several days of weakness and nervous fluctuation the Boerse closed firm yesterday. This was due principally to the good Imperial Bank statement and the recovery of the New York and London markets. Canadian Pacifics, which declined 2 points on the Berlin Bourse, recovered 1½ points.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£861,000
Notes reserved increased	802,000
Notes in circulation decreased	395,000
Public deposits decreased	652,000
Other deposits increased	547,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	750,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£35,987,528	£37,565,796	£37,360,921
Reserve	25,591,000	27,387,666	27,141,706
Notes cr'd.	23,988,000	25,933,373	25,922,580
Res. to liab.	54¼%	48⅝%	52⅝%
Circulation	28,845,000	28,628,130	28,669,215
Public dep.	5,340,000	9,359,611	6,714,979
Other dep.	41,761,000	46,795,927	45,052,864
Gov. sec.	12,085,000	13,997,969	14,096,084
Other sec.	24,775,000	33,505,912	28,242,725

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£35,987,528	£25,591,000	£24,775,000
1912	37,565,796	27,387,666	33,505,912
1911	37,360,921	27,141,706	28,242,725
1910	31,965,332	22,802,172	28,061,771
1909	33,814,932	22,940,907	29,053,304
1908	36,587,320	25,925,100	25,905,389
1907	34,676,438	28,836,593	27,332,528

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	54¼	1907	49⅜
1912	48¾	1906	57¾
1911	52⅜	1905	45¼
1910	46½	1904	56½
1909	44⅛	1903	44
1908	51	1902	45½

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	1,651,000
Silver holdings decreased	359,000
Notes in circulation increased	20,450,000
General deposits decreased	85,500,000
Bills discounted increased	11,600,000
Treasury deposits increased	96,650,000
Advances decreased	13,075,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	4911. Francs.
Gold	3,463,703,000	3,230,775,000	3,123,775,000
Silver	632,772,000	753,920,000	790,800,000
Circ'n	5,750,610,000	5,442,558,710	5,418,602,350
Gen. dep.	633,226,000	853,975,787	587,013,174
Bills ds.	1,451,542,000	1,527,448,212	1,540,961,987
Tr. dep.	202,131,000	269,947,365	299,047,197
Adv.	734,181,000	691,131,552	681,106,207

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,339,700,000	837,150,000	5,257,900,013
1909	3,620,250,000	896,050,000	5,167,579,440
1908	3,262,421,398	888,396,636	4,976,944,830
1907	2,770,018,235	946,602,508	4,887,922,395

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	36,710,000
Gold and silver increased	61,613,000
Notes in circulation decreased	187,280,000
Treasury bills decreased	59,703,000
Deposits increased	9,995,000
Loans decreased	1,164,000
Discounts decreased	186,578,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gold and silver:	1,491,742,000	1,167,460,000	1,041,720,000
Loans and discounts:	1,120,372,000	1,500,480,000	1,380,880,000
Circulation:	2,065,312,000	1,942,220,000	1,897,580,000

The casa holdings in 1910 were: 950,840,000 marks, in 1909, 940,080,000; in 1908, 1,069,380,000; in 1907, 768,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Oct. 14	3½@3½	3½	4¼@4¾	5 @5½	4¾@5
Oct. 15	3½@3½	3½	4¼@4¾	4¾@5¼	4¾@5
Oct. 16	2½@3½	3½	4¼@4¾	4¾@5	4¼@5
Oct. 17	3 @3½	3½	4¼@4¾	4¾@5	4¼@5
Oct. 18	3½	3½	4¼@4¾	4¾@5	4¼@5

Week's Range.—On call, 2½@3½; renewal rate, 3½; 60 days, 4¼@4¾; 90 days, 4¾@5½; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@5; renewal rate, 4⅞; 60 days, 5¼@5⅝; 90 days, 5⅝; six months, 5¼@5½.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2⅜; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@7½; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6; ninety days, 2½@6; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Oct. 13	4¾@4¾	4⅞	4⅞	3¾
Oct. 14	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	3¾
Oct. 15	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	3¾
Oct. 16	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞
Oct. 17	4⅝	4⅞@4 15-16	4⅞	3⅞
Oct. 18	4⅝	4⅞@4 15-16	4⅝	3⅞

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	6	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 26, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	6	Sep. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	6	Oct. 11, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days Close.	Cable. Close.
Oct. 14	4.8565	4.8560	4.8565	4.8150	4.8610
Oct. 15	4.8565	4.8555	4.8555	4.8180	4.86
Oct. 16	4.8560	4.8550	4.8555	4.8125	4.86
Oct. 17	4.8560	4.8540	4.8540	4.8120	4.8580
Oct. 18	4.8530	4.8520	4.8530	4.8120	4.8580

Week's Range—Demand, $4.8520@$4.8565; sixty days, $4.8120@$4.8150; cable, $4.8580@$4.8610.

Same Week Last Year—Demand, $4.8570@$4.8615; sixty days, $4.8170@$4.82; cable, $4.8620@$4.8655.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8520@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8580@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year—Demand, $4.8510@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8170@$4.8495; cable, $4.8555@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 14	Par	Par	*5c	†20c
Oct. 15	Par	†5c	*5c	†20c
Oct. 16	Par	†10c	Par	†20c
Oct. 17	Par	†10c	*10c	†20c
Oct. 18	Par	†10c	*10c	†20c

*Discount. †Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Oct. 13	5.95	18.00
Oct. 14	5.95	18.00
Oct. 15	5.95	18.00
Oct. 16	6.05	18.00
Oct. 17	6.00	18.00
Oct. 18	6.00	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Oct. 13	77 9	76 4½	28⅝
Oct. 14	77 9	76 4½	28 5-16
Oct. 15	77 9	76 4½	28¾
Oct. 16	77 9	76 4½	28¾
Oct. 17	77 9	76 4½	28⅝
Oct. 18	77 9	76 4½	28¾

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French. Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk 4s.
Oct. 13	72½	87f 62½c	74	89	86
Oct. 14	72 9-16	87f 65c	74	89	86
Oct. 15	72⅝	87f 70c	74	89	86
Oct. 16	72⅝	87f 70c	74	89	86
Oct. 17	72 11-16	87f 45c	74	89	86
Oct. 18	72⅝	87f 60c	74	89	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Oct. 13	25 28½	20 46
Oct. 14	25 25½	20 46½
Oct. 15	25 25	20 46½
Oct. 16	25 28½	20 46½
Oct. 17	25 27½	20 46½
Oct. 18	25 27½	20 46½

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel. pf.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Assoc. Mer. 1st pf.	104½ Apr. 27
115	135	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130 July 26
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*87 May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am Sugar	33 Nov. 13
1½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 18
..	..	Granby Consol	74½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sep. 23
65	88	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85 Sep. 10
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 31
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	103 Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58 June 13

We Own and Offer
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey
6% Perpetual Interest Bearing Certificates
Interest Payable May 1st and November 1st

These Certificates are issued in a form similar to certificates of stock, but are in effect a perpetual Collateral Trust Bond, being secured by $58,334,700 stock collateral, or nearly three times the par value of the Certificates outstanding. On the securities so pledged, the Certificates have a lien prior to that of $37,000,000 Public Service Corporation of New Jersey General 5's.

The Corporation has outstanding $25,000,000 capital stock, issued for cash at par, and since 1904 has expended for extensions and improvements over $57,000,000. It has control of the gas, electric and street railway business in the principal communities of New Jersey, serving a population of approximately 2,000,000. Its franchises are without time limit.

Price to yield about 5.75%

Complete Description on Request

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
BANKERS
51 Wall Street New York

The Detroit Edison Company
CAPITAL STOCK

For the year 1912 net earnings were officially reported at more than double the 7% dividend. For the first 8 months of 1913, net earnings increased over 27%. Description of this investment furnished on request.

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Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London Philadelphia Boston Detroit

Bertron, Griscom & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
PUBLIC SERVICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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of the City of New York
49 WALL STREET

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Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - - $8,300,000

Outside Securities Department
Kentucky Securities Co.
Hale & Kilburn
Dayton Power & Light
Barrett Mfg. Co. 5s
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The Franklin Society 4½%
New York State Banking Department. Savings Banks accounts of $10 or more opened on or before October 31st earn from November 1st. Begin Interest. Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

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An Unbroken Dividend Record of 17 Years
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Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Nov. 5th draw interest from Nov. 1st.
$100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y.
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Banking by mail to meet your convenience. Caller write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
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154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 29th day of October, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 5th, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 6th, 1913.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., November 5, 1913, and then opened, for building foundation walls and making repairs to the unwalling at Hereford Inlet Light Station, Anglesea, N. J. Blank proposals, specifications and any other information desired may be obtained upon application to the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 18, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,560,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$75	$79
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$47	$50
Am. P. & Lt.	3,631,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 13	67	70
Do 6% cu.pf	3,118,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	75	78
Do op. war.,	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do 6% nos. '21	2,199,160	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s. '57	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	115½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C.L.E.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Co. Ry. 1st 5s, '81	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E., 1st 5s, '36,	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	90
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 1st 5s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15,13	72	72½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	101¼
Consum. Po. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	100b
El. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	25	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	78
Ex. Spg. W. & E. 1st 5s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 30,13	75	77½
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	..
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. Co. '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s.	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 5s. '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Int. St. El. C. 1st 5s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	59	61
J.C.,H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. P. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	..	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	47
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. El. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	78
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88¾	90
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	91
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95b	100b
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,093,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97
Mobile El. pf.	532,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	88b	91b
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,636,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	.....	¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	40	42
Do pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	98
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,428,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	91b	94b
Do 1st5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	93½
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s, '19	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s, '20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r'n LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
N. L. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	57	62
N. O. L. & T.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
Do 1st6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19½	21½
Do pf.	8,386,700	¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	72	74
N. Y. Gt. 5s	2,250,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98½	..
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	91
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	¼	Q	Sep 1, 13	74	75
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Or. R. & L. pf	850,000	3	Q	Oct 15,13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Prescott. G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	104	104¼
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Rep. L. & L. Co	5,300,000	..	..	.....	19½	20½
Do pf.	5,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	73	75
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rocn., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	78
Rockid. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96
SanDiegoCon. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
SciotoVal. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
ScrantonR. 5s	2,351,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98b	100b
Scrn. Ry ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do cons 5s '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
seattle Elec. Co. cons, '21	7,417,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	97½	100
Sea. L. G.	4,321,500	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
sS. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	½	S	Jun 2, 13	95	97
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,584,000	2	Q	Sep 15,13	$31½	$32½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 2, 13	70	70½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	70	70½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	90
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,283,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	96	100
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	90½	91
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	81½	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	49½	51
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	33	45

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 18, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,13	44	46
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50	52
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20,13	208	209
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	96½	101½
Do pref.	1,600,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,350	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	76
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am. St. Fy 6s	2,435,000	3	S	A. & O.	98	100
Am. Typef'rs	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4¾½
Do. pref.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	96	98
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s. '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	103
Arlig'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autoe's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do 6s.	3,333,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	48
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98	100
Bar. & Sm.C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	10
Do pref.	1,250,000	..	..	Dec 1, 11	..	80
Bliss, E.W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 13	80	85
Do. pref.	1,250,000	..	Q	Oct 1, 13	115	122
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115½	117½
Do pref.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,13	105	107
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7
Do 5s.	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	140	145
Do 7s, new.	2,500,000	3½	S	M. & N.	140	145
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	53
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 13	89	92
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	130	132
Cen. Firewks	1,406,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pref.	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	24	30
Childs C.	3,399,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Do pref.	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Cluett-Pea.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	62
Do pref.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½	101
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,437,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	34	36
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	73½	74¼
Con. R. Tire.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	31	36
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	90	100
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	33	37½
Do pref.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	84
D., J. & W. C.	6,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	265	275
Em.-Erant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20	26
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	80	86*
Hav. Tob.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pref.	3,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	56	58
Int. Nickel	18,000,000	2¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	15¼	15½
Do pref.	9,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 13	101½	103½
K. O. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 13	74	75
Do cv. 5s, '20	910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	80½	83½
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	2½	Q	Oct 20, 13	200	207
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s. 1924	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	98½
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	4⅝	5
Merg. Lino.	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216	217½
Monon. Coal 1st 5s, '31.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	75	78
Do pref.	6,457,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	96
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	11
Do pref.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 30,13	28	33
Proc. & Gam.	12,000,000	2	Qb	Aug 15,13	500	550
Do pref.	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	100	102
Rem. Type	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	37	39
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	103
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,13	183	187
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,13	101½	103½
Do 6s cum pf	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	109	111
Saf. C.H.&L.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	297	300
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 13	74½	76½
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	2	A	J. & J.	104½	106
Temple Tr.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100¾
U. S. Env. 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	Sep 2, 13	114	118
Do comm'n	750,000	2½	..	Sep 2, 13	114	118
Wast. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78½	79
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	c1¼	Q	Nov 10,13	66	68
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	80	90

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.
*—Ex dividend.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,895,400	2½§	Q	Oct 30, 13	334	338
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Oct 30, 13	105	106
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '35.	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Burlinst'n 1st 5s, '55.	.....	..	..	.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '37	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Cities Serv.	5,499,430	5-12	M	Nov 1, 13	76	77
Do pf.	10,195,300	½	M	Nov 1, 13	74	76
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Sep 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do deb. mtg. 6s, '30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98
Den. G. & E.	7,001,300	¼	M	Oct 1, 13	220	..
Do gen. 5s.	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
Den. U. W. 1st 5s, '14.	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	90
E. O. G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
H. Gas 5s. '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	98½
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	128	131
Ind. Gas ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Do 1st 5s, 52	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
Jville 5s. '27	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	2	7¾
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
Minn. Gas.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¾	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, '45.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s.	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	96	98
N. Union Gas 5s of '27.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '32.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	36½	37½
Do pref.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	84	85
Port. G. & C. 5s	2,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	100
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	95	100
Ser. G. & W. 1st 5s, '20.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	124	128
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104
Stand. (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jun 30,13	60	..
Do pref.	5,235,700	3	S	Jun 30,13	90	..
Do 1st 5s, '30	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	102
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,508,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79¾	80
Wash'ton G.	2,500,000	Y	V	Y	84½	84¾
Do 5s, 1960.	2,880,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	165	175
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	287	289
City	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 13	190	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	885	900
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	260	270
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	3	S

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 18

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 18	1,696,135	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 18	$7,611,000
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 11	1,587,361	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 11	8,179,500
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 19, 1912	2,881,556	SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 19, 1912	9,954,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	69,497,272	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	402,112,900
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	104,294,155	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	575,698,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ¶Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 18, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	125	Oct. 15	$12,600,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	125	125	125	125	192	—11	122	127	140
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	19½	Sep. 11	7,500,000		..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	22	22⅞	21¾	22⅛		+ ⅞	23⅝	22⅞	18,400
..	..	8	Oct. 2	5¼	July 9	17,221,600		..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100				7⅝			6¾	8	800
..	..	19¼	Sep. 23	12⅞	June 10	14,168,000		..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	15	15	14	14		—3	14	17	
62¾	60	80¼	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	158,887,900	Aug. 25, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	70¼	73¼	69⅝	73⅛	90¼	+ 2¼	73⅛	73¼	151,810
63⅝	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 5	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	44	44	44	44	59¼	— ½	43½	44	100
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90½	Oct. 16	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	100⅜	— 1½	90	93	100
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	Aug. 14	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	23¼	23¼	19⅝	21¼	70½	— 2¼	20¾	22	1,800
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	70	Aug. 14	4,600,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100				71			67	75	
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100				92	97¾		88½	92¼	
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	128	June 10	41,233,300		..	..	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	130⅞	130⅞	130	130	155	—3⅞	128	131½	200
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11			..	..	American Can Co.	100	33⅜	33⅝	29¼	30	45	—3⅝	29⅞	30	91,570
126½	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	93⅜	93⅝	88⅝	89	122½	— 5	89	89½	7,570
63⅝	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	38½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	42	42	41¼	42	62	— ¼	42¼	43	350
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	114	114	114	114	119¼	— 1	113⅜	114½	950
60¼	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 2	30	July 2	16,264,700		..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	31⅞		36	37½	200
84⅝	75½	76½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	64	64	63⅜	63⅜		— i	61¼	64	200
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25							75	100	
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,630,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	84	84	84	84	24½	—	84½	86	16
114	108¾	100¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	2¼	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100					111¾		100	102	
60¼	45⅝	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38¼	39	37⅞	38	53⅜	— 1	37⅞	38	1,200
99¼	95	98	May	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100							92½	96	
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100					120	185	117½	119¼	
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3¾	July 9	11,274,100		..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	6¾		4	4½	160
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅞	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	31¼	— ¾	18⅞	20	300
30⅝	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	21¼	21½	20⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛	21	22	2,000
17⅞	9¼	11¼	Jan. 31	6⅞	Oct. 17	16,750,000		..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	17	— 1⅛	7¾	9	200
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	22	22	20	20	41¼	— 2½	20	21½	500
47¼	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	American Locomotive	100	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	44⅝	— ½	29⅜	30	2,450
110¼	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	94	95	94	95	107⅞	+ ½	95	96	230
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200		..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	14½	— ½	5⅞	6	100
60¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	45	Oct. 10	8,883,900	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	45	45	45	45	62½	..	42	43	430
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	53¾	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	62½	63⅜	61⅛	63⅛	86⅜	— ⅜	63½	63¾	7,350
107⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	90½	90½	90	90	98	— ⅝	98¼	99¼	460
107⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	81	81½	81	81½	85½	— 1½	80½	82	330
26¾	8	23⅜	Jan. 2	15½	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100					164	197½	156	160	
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf., new	100					100	427⅞	99	105	
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	26	26	26	26	42⅞	— 1	25	27	100
133½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	108	108	107	107¼	126½	— 1⅝	108	109	800
124	115¼	116⅝	Jan. 30	110¾	June 12	45,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100					115⅜	122	113½	115	
7⅜	6	6⅞	Mar. 26	4	June 10	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100					62		56½	62	
140¾	137⅝	140	Jan. 9	119⅝	Oct. 14	344,596,500	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	120⅜	122½	119⅝	121¼	148¾	— ½	121	121½	10,850
294½	241⅛	294¾	Jan. 20	200	June 9	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	230	230	225	225½	281	— 4½	225	227	2,900
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100					102		97½	102	
106¾	102⅜	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,687,400	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	100⅛	101	100¼	101	105	+ i	100½	102	217
99⅛	97⅜	99	Jan. 7	90	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100		95		95		..			
93	18	33¾	Jan. 27	16½	June 10	20,000,000		..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	20	20	20	20		— i	20	21	200
9	3	7⅞	Sep. 19	4	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100					80¼		77½	80	
41⅝	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	15⅞	Oct. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	37½	— ⅝	14	15½	
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	34¼	35¼	33⅞	35	45⅝	+ ⅞	34	34⅛	6,900
12⅞	10⅜	120	Jan. 2	74	Oct. 16	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	75	75	74	74	103½	— 1	73	77	350
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 19	40	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100					43¼		46		
111⅜	103⅜	103⅝	Jan. 2	90¾	Oct. 17	194,465,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	93½	93½	90¾	92⅜	100½	— 1¾	92⅜	92⅝	27,000
101¼	96¾	103⅝	Feb. 6	95⅛	Oct. 14	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	95⅛	95⅛		95⅛		— ⅛		96⅞	
99	87	98	Sep. 25	87	Sep. 5	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100				87					
33⅜	14½	30¼	Feb. 5	19	June 10	39,587,400		..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	16½	20	19½	20	33¼	+ ¼	19⅜	20¼	2,670
100¼	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	90½	91	90¼	90¼	99½	— 2	89½	91	480
306	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	Aug. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100					315	375	305	320	
121¾	114⅛	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100					110		102	104	
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51¼	July 11	62,795,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56	57	55⅝	57	83	— ⅝	56½	57	8,800
62⅞	45⅛	48⅝	Jan. 30	21	June 10	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		— ⅝	10	200	200
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 10	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100				22			20½	35	
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	45,155,200		..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	12	12	11	11	18½	— i	11	12¼	1,270
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	10¾	June 4	40,996,400		..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	27	27	26¾	26¾	35	— 1	26¼	28	30
60¼	30¾	48¾	Jan. 9	23	June 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	101	101¾	98⅝	100	112	— 2	99¾	100¼	20,805
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	98⅝	June 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3¼	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	134	134	131¾	131¾	141	— 2¼	131½	132	400
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131⅜	Sep. 18	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	128⅛	128¼	126⅞	128¼	141	— 1¾	126½	126¾	2,100
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	123¾	June 11	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100					181		170	182	
198	188	188	Mar. 3	181	Mar. 3	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100					120		118	125	
144	126	125	Mar. 8	119¼	Aug. 25	41,233,300	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	— 4½	130	140	200
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	2½	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	84	84	84	84	24½	—	84½	86	16
114	108¾	100¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100					105	111¾	100	102	
60¼	45⅝	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38¼	39	37⅞	38	53⅜	— 1	37⅞	38	1,200
99¼	95	98	May	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100							92½	96	
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100					120	185	117½	119¼	
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3¾	July 9	11,274,100		..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	6¾		4	4½	160
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅞	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	31¼	— ¾	18⅞	20	300
30⅝	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	21¼	21½	20⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅛	21	22	2,000
17⅞	9¼	11¼	Jan. 31	6⅞	Oct. 17	16,750,000		..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	8¼	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	17	— 1⅛	7¾	9	200
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	22	22	20	20	41¼	— 2½	20	21½	500
47¼	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	American Locomotive	100	30	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	44⅝	— ½	29⅜	30	2,450
110¼	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	94	95	94	95	107⅞	+ ½	95	96	230
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200		..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	14½	— ½	5⅞	6	100
60¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	45	Oct. 10	8,883,900	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf.	100	45	45	45	45	62½	..	42	43	430
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	53¾	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	62½	63⅜	61⅛	63⅛	86⅜	— ⅜	63½	63¾	7,350
107⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	90½	90½	90	90	98	— ⅝	98¼	99¼	460
107⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	81	81½	81	81½	85½	— 1½	80½	82	330
26¾	8	23⅜	Jan. 2	15½	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100					164	197½	156	160	
105	99	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf., new	100					100	427⅞	99	105	
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 3	25	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	26	26	26	26	42⅞	— 1	25	27	100
133½	113¼	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	108	108	107	107¼	126½	— 1⅝	108	109	800
124	115¼	116⅝	Jan. 30	110¾	June 12	45,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100					115⅜	122	113½	115	
7⅜	6	6⅞	Mar. 26	4	June 10	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100					62		56½	62	
140¾	137⅝	140	Jan. 9	119⅝	Oct. 14	344,596,500	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	120⅜	122½	119⅝	121¼	148¾	— ½	121	121½	10,850
294½	241⅛	294¾	Jan. 20	200	June 9	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	230	230	225	225½	281	— 4½	225	227	2,900
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100					102		97½	102	
106¾	102⅜	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,687,400	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	100⅛	101	100¼	101	105	+ i	100½	102	217
99⅛	97⅜	99	Jan. 7	90	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100		95		95		..			
93	18	33¾	Jan. 27	16½	June 10	20,000,000		..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	20	20	20	20		— i	20	21	200
9	3	7⅞	Sep. 19	4	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100					80¼		77½	80	
41⅝	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	15⅞	Oct. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	37½	— ⅝	14	15½	
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	34¼	35¼	33⅞	35	45⅝	+ ⅞	34	34⅛	6,900
12⅞	10⅜	120	Jan. 2	74	Oct. 16	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	75	75	74	74	103½	— 1	73	77	350
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 19	40	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100					43¼		46		
111⅜	103⅜	103⅝	Jan. 2	90¾	Oct. 17	194,465,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	93½	93½	90¾	92⅜	100½	— 1¾	92⅜	92⅝	27,000
101¼	96¾	103⅝	Feb. 6	95⅛	Oct. 14	11,289,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	95⅛	95⅛		95⅛		— ⅛		96⅞	
99	87	98	Sep. 25	87	Sep. 5	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100				87					
33⅜	14½	30¼	Feb. 5	19	June 10	39,587,400		..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	16½	20	19½	20	33¼	+ ¼	19⅜	20¼	2,670
100¼	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	90½	91	90¼	90¼	99½	— 2	89½	91	480
306	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	Aug. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100					315	375	305	320	
121¾	114⅛	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100					110		102	104	
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51¼	July 11	62,795,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56	57	55⅝	57	83	— ⅝	56½	57	8,800
62⅞	45⅛	48⅝	Jan. 30	21	June 10	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		— ⅝	10	200	200
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 10	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100				22			20½	35	
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	45,155,200		..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	12	12	11	11	18½	— i	11	12¼	1,270
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	10¾	June 4	40,996,400		..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	27	27	26¾	26¾	35	— 1	26¼	28	30
60¼	30¾	48¾	Jan. 9	23	June 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	101	101¾	98⅝	100	112	— 2	99¾	100¼	20,805
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	98⅝	June 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3¼	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	134	134	131¾	131¾	141	— 2¼	131½	132	400
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131⅜	Sep. 18	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	128⅛	128¼	126⅞	128¼	141	— 1¾	126½	126¾	2,100
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	123¾	June 11	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	..	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100					181		170	182	
198	188	188	Mar. 3	181	Mar. 3	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100					120		118	125	
144	126	125	Mar. 8	119¼	Aug. 25	41,233,300	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	130½	130½	130½	130½		— 4½	130	140	200
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	2½	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	84	84	84	84	24½	—	84½	86	16
114	108¾	100¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	June 1, '11	2½	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100					105	111¾	100	102	
60¼	45⅝	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38¼	39	37⅞	38	53⅜	— 1	37⅞	38	1,200
99¼	95	98	May	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100							92½	96	
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100					120	185	117½	119¼	
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3¾	July 9	11,274,100		..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	6¾		4	4½	160
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅞	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	31¼	— ¾	18⅞	20	300
30⅝	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	21¼	21½	20⅝	21¼	21½	—

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Ray, J.—Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 12—Sparrow v. Campbell. 84—United States v. 13 Crates of Eggs. 92—Darnell v. L I R R. 93—Darnell v. L I R R. 21—Schlottman v. du Pont Powder Co. 2—Dailey v. N Y, N H & H R R. 90—Sorenson v. Feeley. 232—Houston v. McMullen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, U. S. Building, at 10:30 A. M. 57—Philadelphia & Reading Co v. Kesluisky. 58—N Y & W R R v. Thierer. 59—N Y, S & W R R v. Thierer. 69—Denison v. Gifford. 70—Hughes v. Smith. 155—American Malting Co v. Keitel. 13—N Y Assets Realization Co v. McKinnon. 46—Bickel v. Rockwood. 48—Donohue v. Boston & Maine R R. 39—United States v. Hamburg-American Line. 19—Matter of Pedlow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 33—United States v. N Y & Porto Rico SS. Co. 65—United States v. Atlantic Trust Co. 233—Canter v. City of N Y. 1—Skeels v. City of N Y. 3—Allen v. N Y, N H & H R R. 4—Wiener v. Penn R R. 5—Cohen v. Oceanic Steam. Nav Co. 6—Stuber v. H J Heinz Co. 7—United States v. Bonforte. 8—Hamilton v. Simon. 10—United States v. 273 Cans Frozen Eggs. 11—Groesbeck v. Rural Weekly Beef Co. 18—United States v. 63 Cases Cheese. 14—United States v. Lauritano. 15—Mitchell v. Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co. 16—Miller v. Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co. 17—United States v. 194 Cans Frozen Eggs. 18—Snydacker v. H D Comb Co. 19—Snydacker v. Rosenblum. 22—Irvina v. Delano. 23—Carnegie Trust Co v. Dyer. 24—Irvine v. Brewster. 25—Irvine v. Thalman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Holt, J.—Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 93—Quigley v. Tug Eugene F Moran. 117—McWilliams Tug Mahanoy. 90—Liggett & Meyers Tob Co v. SS. River Meander. 61—At & Pacific T Co v. SS. River Meander. 62—Hill Bros v. SS. River Meander. 66—Lorillard v. SS. River Meander. 64—Am Tobacco Co v. SS. River Meander. 27—Fox v. Tugs Scranton and Phoenix. 70—Howard v. Tugs Arrow and McAllister. 71—B & O R R v. Tug Eugene F Moran, &c. 95—Red Star Towg. Co v. Tug Scranton. 96—Colyer v. Tugs T W Wellington and Bridgeton. 113—N Y, Sus & West Coal Co v. Tug J T Donohue. 134—B & O R R v. Phoenix Sand & O Co. 146—Bleakley v. Tug Huntington &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges: Alfred A C Russell, Mann Elec Ry Co, F H Audley, A Stein, A B Stannard, H Barnefuer, S Rosenthal, W I Myer, M S Uhlfelder, Marwell Bros, J Kleinman, A Ritzaler, J H Thompson, S Nash, H B Fanton, C D Crittenden, Breslof & Siegel, P Friedman, B H Marshall. Under objections: M Berlinger, H D Kleinman, S Castella, Pottick & Goldwine. Adjourned cases: R. Byars, L Solomon, M Lehman, G L Davidson, C Dearnbeaum, C A Moore, Jr, J. Schwartz. Involuntary cases: Petition v. G Scharnberger. Motions: B D Theorn, Robertson Mfg Co, Weinstein Bros, "Rectora," Nothufsky Bros, Levin-Siegel Co, Sale v. Geller, Union Gas & Elec Fix Co, Lawrence Import Co, Frank A Phelps, J. Forsythe, J Kopald, M Gutman & Son, M Wieser, Annex Homes and N Y, Silvestry & Moskowitz, Yale Pants Co, Fischman Leather Goods Co, G L Davidson, A Newman, P J Byrnes, George & Bauer, E W Chamberlain, Zindel Mfg Co, Cahn, Harris & Werner, A Klashre & Co, H T Jennings, Schmudler & Co, A N & K Khowrl, Composite Board Co, Peerless Plumbing Supply Co, W P Montague Co, E & H Levy, Advertising Print Co, S Feinbloom (2), K Marks & Co, Arkin & Guild, S Birnbaum, Lawrence Import Co, Crown Job Co, I Silverman, S Schwartz, Fhrock Iron Wks (2,) Bryant & Block, S H Blair, M Fishman (2,) Annex Homes of N Y, Wilnor Edelstein Amus Co, People's Theatre Co, Paul Lindner.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The Court of Appeals will take up the work of its fall session, which was to have been begun on Sept. 29, but which was deferred until the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment, on Monday, Oct. 20, the calendar for that day being: 625—Matter of Benesi. 697—Matter of Kelly. 719—Vogel Company v. Wolff. 720—Overton v. Wilson. 721—People ex rel. Title Guarantee and Trust Company v. Grifenhagen. 722—Cæsar v. William M. Bernard. 723—Same v. Runyon. 724—Same v. Robert W. Bernard. 726—Matter of Walton Avenue—Woolley. 727—People ex rel. Corn Hill Realty Company v. Stroebel.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Newburger, J. Litigated Matters: 1—Kennedy v. Troyhan. 2—Bush v. N J Portland Cement Co. 3—Same v. Same. 4—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R. 5—Pramboline v. Katz Co. 6—Hart v. Equitable Life Assur Co. 7—Nemes v. Nemes. 8—People ex rel. Raymond v. Steinfeld Co. 9—Evans v. Rubber Goods Mfg Co. 10—Swiller v. Swiller. 11—Am Woolen Co v. Klepner. 12—Foster v. Wait. 13—Weinschenck v. Hill. 14—People ex rel. Natale v. Socy Mutual Succor, &c. 15—Strauss v. W 139th St Realty Co. 16—Pierce v. Banks. 17—Channing v. Braun. 18—Baker v. Yoakum. 19—Same v. Same. 20—Conly v. Conly. 21—Samuels v. Rosen. 22—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 23—Hartstein v. Hartstein. 24—People ex rel. Weiss v. P Bernstein. 25—Greenwald Packing Co v. Oshinsky. 26—Hart v. Burkhalman. 27—Schmitt v. Schwarz. 28—Drexel v. Hoadley. 29—Franco-Am Baking Co v. Raub. 30—Bly v. Int R T Co. 31—Same v. Same. 32—Eastern Embroidery Works v. London Waist, &c, Co. 33—Rosenblatt v. Phillips Co. 34—People ex rel. Hoffman v. Marrow. 35—McGovern v. McGovern. 36—People v. Forgotson. 37—Franco-Am Baking Co v. Raub. 38—Mason Seamon Transp Co v. Gaynor. 39—Union Estates v. Adlon Const Co. 40—Bernheimer & Schwartz, &c, Co v. Connaughton. 41—Kelfer v. Kelfer. 42—Weckster v. Rosen. 43—Shuman v. Shuman. 44—Robertson v. Robertson. 45—Beach v. Internat'l Hotel Brokerage Co. 46—Matter of Sykes. 47—Sckotor v. Bayer. 48—Walter v. Walter. 49—Marshall v. Marshall. 50—Cohen v. Simon. 51—Firemen's & C T Co v. Polk. 52—Matter of O'Rourke. 53—Freeman v. Berry. 54—Bacha v. Providence-Washington Ins Co. 55—Hakime v. Same. 56—Same v. Same. 57—Bacha v. Same. 58—Connolly v. Hopkinner. 59—Rosenberg v. Messner. 60—Keefauver v. Hevenor. 61—Matter of Schefer (McLean.) 62—Fascowitz v. Fascowitz. 63 Sulecy v. Nat'l Surety Co. 64—Kirsh v. Schlessinger. 65—Same v. Same. 66—Same v. Same. 67—Cremin v. Wheat Co v. American Home Magazine Co. 68—Lennon Co v. City N Y. 69—Tranter v. Tranter. 70—Jenkins v. Jenkins. 71—Winterer v. Baechfeld. 72—Heilm v. Rosenthal. 73—First Nat'l Bk of Pittsburgh v. Stall. 74—Margolis v. Junction Realty Co. 75—Knapp v. Clark. 76—Palmer & Pierce v. California Fruit Canners' Assn. 77—Schwenk v. Kramer Const Co. 78—McClure v. Barnard Realty Co. 79—Lehman v. McKiernan. 80—Matter of Gibbons (Sondheim.) 81—Steinfeld v. Tuozzo. 82—Leipsig v. Hand. 83—Hoffman v. Bruck. 84—McGrehan v. Dodge. 85—Mandelbaum & Remark Holding Corp. 86—People v. Orbach. 87—Matter of Public Service Commission. 88—Potash & Perlmutter v. Fisher. 89—Matter of Behlmann. 90—Goodfellow v. Golden. 91—Menaker v. Leacacos. 92—Anderson v. Liebler. 93—Smith v. L Scheff Co. 94—Greenberg v. Levy. 95—Hodges v. Korn. 96—Same v. Same. 97—Hart v. E & W Const Co. 98—Ryan v. Hammond. 99—Hodes v. Korn. 100—McMahon v. Asmus. 101—Pape v. Pape. 102—Bushby v. Berkeley. 103—Lutz v. Golden. 104—Cohen v. Schwartz. 105—Calleson v. City N Y. 106—Abramson v. Engesser Co v. American Laundry & Machinery Co. 107—Von Helfrich v. Doell. 108—Pierce v. Banks. 109—Mulligan v. Lamberti. 110—Civic v. Lille. 111—Ashley v. Excelsior Sav Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 184—1st Commercial Bank of Pontiac v. —, 177—Friedberg v. Gitchell. Preferred causes. 872—United States v. Beef Co. 873—Matter of 564—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 645—McGrath v. Carnegie Trust Co. 948—Madison Trust Co v. same. 687—Union Estate v. Addon Const Co. General calendar. 111—Terus Realty Co. v. Terus. 41—Carpenter v. Heinze. 344—North v. Pearman. 234—Hird v. Hird. 152—Solomon v. Altmayer. 406—O'Day v. Equitable Trust Co. 426—Malone v. Oliver & Bro. 87—Heuber v. Schaefer. 94—Ottinger v. Beadleston & Woerz. 294—Coates & Co v. Brody. 800—S W Bonsall Timbers Co, Lim, v. Montpellier. 312—Pearse v. Nat Lead Co. 822—Kerrigan v. Greene. 331—Anderson v. Liebeler. 335—Bodnar v. Bodnar. 337—Capaldo v. Langello. 351—McDermott v. Leland. 372—Behrman v. Getskay. 388—Chavanni v. Pascucci. 389—Freeman v. Hartfield. 405—Cohen v. Cohen. 410—Wood, Jr. v. Kelly. 414—Levien v. Levien. 432—Rothschild v. Moyse. 90—Wessell v. Int T Co. 91—Same v. same. 163—Ornstein v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 164—Same v. Old Colony Ins Co. 165—Same v. Northern British Mercantile Ins Co. 166—Same v. Boston Ins Co. 167—Same v. Fire Assn of Philadelphia. 168—Same v. Globe & Rutgers Ins Co. 169—Same v. Teutonia Fire Ins Co. 170—Same v. Aetna Ins Co. 171—Same v. Humboldt Fire Ins Co. 120—Culley v. Neal & Scott Co. 80—Fox v. Miller. 174—Ornstein v. Royal Ins Co. 237—Mattison v. Sanders. 6—Hart v. Equitable Life Assur Socy. 142—Madison Real Prop & Security Co v. Werner. 108—Waldron Holmes Realty Co v. Haut. 408—Busch v. Abraham. 257—Ferraris v. Nittman. 285—Brown v. Brown. 112—Nielson v. Nielson. 380—Duncan v. Duncan. 119—Vandenberg v. Vandenberg. 183—Flint v. Tuttle. 184—Fisher v. same. 115—Pasantino v. Bonomolo. 204—Dailey v. Dailey. 279—Washington Sav Bank v. Kingston Securities Co. 280—Northern Bank of N Y v. Washington Sav Bank. 311—Wehman v. Wehman. 276—Squires v. Smith, Fitzhugh & Co. 117—Levy v. Lenore Realty Co. 86—Levin v. Mayer. 307—Mierkle v. Loewenthal. 309—Cross v. Waldowsky. 126—Corwell v. Corwell. 268—Ayres v. Harmon. 83—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 212—Carliegio v. Carliegio. 182—Monti v. Monti. 364—Longworth v. Hughes. 242—Furst v. Furst. 97—Beale v. Hearn Con Co. 12—Perley v. Williams. 13—Same v. same. 238—Grassi v. City of N Y. 139—Hoffman v. Burck. 230—Everard's Breweries v. Cusick. 36—Cerussi v. Whisten Const Co. 431—Shea v. Kenney. 37—Brockelbank v. McAdam. 349—United Dressed Beef Co v. Schuessler. 64—Lowinson v. Longfellow Realty Corpn. 181—Lavole v. United Film Co. 339—Stein v. Stein. 366—Rusciano v. Amato. 422—Kinard v. Kinard. 268—Doelger v. Manning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III., clear. Part V., clear. Part VI., clear. Part VII., case on, Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lehman, J. Certiorari cases. 571—McClure Publications v. Purdy. (Action No. 1.) 574—Leasehold Investors Co v. Purdy. (Action No. 1.) 574—Leasehold Investors Co v. Purdy. (Action No. 2.) 575—Bishop v. Purdy. 576—Hennessy Realty Co v. Purdy. 578—Litchfield, E. G & D. v. Purdy. 579—Litchfield, E. v. Purdy. 580—Tribelhorn Realty Co v. Purdy. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Pleadings. Trial Calendar. 1—Louis Markheim. 2—Thos Messemer. 3—Fred'k W Whitney. 4—Benjamin Stein. 5—Geo B Smith. 6—Frank Maestey. 7—Frank McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 2406—Wills v. Concealed Transom Lift Co. 2390—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co v. Sterck. 1438—Miles v. Stallo. 1416—Delchen v. Western Union Tel Co. 1721—People ex rel Ambrose v. Smith. 1641—Broadway Trust Co v. Palumbo. 2251—Moore v. City of N Y. 2272—Brady v. City of N Y. 2253—Sarrett v. City of N Y. 2254—Murphy v. City of N Y. 2255—Hull v. City of N Y. 2256—Starrett v. City of N Y. 2257—Callahan v. City of N. Y. 2258—Duffy v. City of N Y. 2259—Kenny v. City of N Y. 2260—Dagan v. City of N Y. 2161—Marx & V. Weiner & Co. 3338—British Aluminum Co v. Trefts. 2000—Sexton v. Van Wyck. 1796—Richardson Press v. Vandergrift. 2090—Schulte Realty Co v. Bernd. 2077—Winterer v. Baechfeld. 2066—Wolansky v. Brenner. 2266—Zittle v. Schwartz. 1950—Barlane v. Alfern. 2177—Hauptner & Co v. Curtis. 2420—Dickins v. Farman. 2556—Am Sales Book Co v. Hugo Heyman Co. 2221—Latimer v. Wonderland Amuse Co. 2352—Van Cleve Co v. Abbott Detroit Motor Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Benton, J.—The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of tort issues published under Rule I. is No. 1237. 158—Romano v. N Y Con Co. 2384—Zucker v. Philadelphia Co. 1172—Rintal v. Nones. 1217—Delaney v. City of N Y. 940—Marino v. B'klyn Heights R R. 551—Suesans v. Canavan Bros Co. 575—M Meyerowitz v. Amoros. 576—S Meyerowitz v. Amoroso. 99—Sharkey v. Silverman. 3652—Frumkin v. O K Express Co. 1031—Schlossmacher v. Standard Motor Express Co. 113—Wishnofsky v. City of N Y. 3454—Siegel v. Cowan Co. 591—Kelly v. City of N Y. 852—Tremper v. Interborough R T Co. 1—Brush Elec Illum Co v. Mayor, &c. 2—U S Ilium Co v. Mayor, &c. 6—U S Ilium Co v. Mayor, &c. 7—Edison Elec Co v. Mayor, &c. 12—Sauer v. City of N Y. 32—Bly v. Interborough R T Co. 34—Fischer v. Interborough R T Co. 45—Whitcomb v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 831—Nussbaum v. Terry & Tench Co. 802—Reese v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 533—Wayne v. Whitridge. 957—Hoey v. N Y Edison Co. 1036—Liscio v. City of N Y. 1065—Hallahan v. Joline. 1143—Kelly v. Thom. 1201—Farrar v. N Y Railways. 830—Menikoff v. Elckelberg. 801—Paltrowitz v. Steeplechase Park Co. 1152—Michael O'Brien v. Gale. 1152—Mayer v. Brush. 1217—Lapin v. Rodstein. 749—Pleas v. John Thatcher & Son. 856—Rubenstein v. Third Av R R. 434—Internat Trust Co v. Gow. 3592—City of York. 1148—Jones v. Jones. 4085—Ricciardelli v. N Y C & H R R R. 1140—C Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 1141—I Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 990—Heinzelman v. Nassau Elec R R. 1040½—Burke v. Pittsburgh Gas Co. 704—Busch v. Rafsky. 458—Dolan v. Melrose Const Co. 721—Weisberger v. N Y Mutual Gas Light Co. 235—Brenner v. Kohlweiler. 35—Salzman v. Joline. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delaney. 432—Geary v. Crooke Heating & Vent Co. 963—McGinty v. Oppenheimer. 890—H Elkin v. N Y Eye & Ear Infirmary. 891—Same v. Same. 892—Same v. Same. 893—Same v. Same. 894—Same v. Same. 895—Same v. Same. 896—Same v. Same. 897—Same v. Same. 898—Same v. Same. 899—Same v. Same. 900—Same v. Same. 901—Same v. Same. 902—Same v. Same. 903—Same v. Same.

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First mortgage applications on high class Central Manhattan properties.

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Reasonable Charges.

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50 WEST 56TH STREET.

4-story high-stoop brownstone house, 20x½ block; will sell cheap or easy terms F. G. POTTER, Owner, 30 East 42d Street.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To let, in Queens suburb, 28 minutes from Broadway, two new, light, steam-heated apartments, on restricted property, surrounded by trees; reference required. Owner, Room 605, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS HOME

recently purchased at the

Estates of Great Neck

on the north shore, 26 minutes from the Penn. Terminal by electric express, is a striking example of the results that are accomplished by our home ownership plan.

The owner formerly rented an apartment in New York City, paying from $1,200 to $1,500 per year as rent. He has found by actual experience that it costs less under our plan to own a home at the Estates of Great Neck than it does to pay rent. Not only does he get more and better accommodations, but he has a garage, shrubs, trees, flowers, a vegetable garden and a chicken run.

You can turn **your** rent money into a productive channel.

Write for particulars and booklet.

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'Phone 3640 *Murray Hill.*

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of cosey country home at Great Neck, on half acre plot. Surroundings are delightful; water is within 3 minutes' walk. Public improvements are fully installed and splendid roads for motoring abound throughout vicinity. House has nine rooms, including large dining and living rooms, with open fire-places, tiled porch, four master's bedrooms and bath. Artistic fixtures and every modern appointment. House just completed—must be sold at sacrifice. Reasonable terms. Write for full particulars. PAUL W. SHIELDS, 286 Fifth Av. 'Phone 1926 Madison Square.

House and Poultry Farm $12

monthly, nice house of 6 rooms; improvements; dandy cellar; best of soil; good location; handy to depot and trolley; town of 6,000; hotels here buy at big prices all you raise; everything in good condition and ready to move in; fare 18 cents to city. C. WELSH, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, near Fulton St.

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A Genuine Bargain; near city; conveniently situated within easy distance of R. R. Station and trolley; small cash payment down, balance monthly or mortgage. Address Home, 64 Times.

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Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Address SMALL FARM, Box 244 Times Downtown.

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AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.

18 acres, one hour from Grand Central; dwelling 10 rooms; stable; large orchard; high elevation; extensive views; excellent neighborhood; price, $8,000. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

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Permanent Country Home

Overlooking a Chain of Lakes.

Bargain $6,250

Has 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements, on large plot; newly built; parquet floors, hardwood trim, steam heat, electric light, huge porches; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplaces; less than hour from Broadway; large grounds; 5-min. walk to station. Very easy terms to effect sale now. Rare opportunity. No brokers; cannot pay commission to agents at bargain price offered.

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Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Broklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; send for booklet. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

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EIGHT-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING, 40,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE.

S. H. STONE, AGENT, 135 BROADWAY,

OR ANY BROKER.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LICHTENSTEIN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913.

HUGO ROSENBERG,
FLORA MINTZER,
REBECCA LICHTENSTEIN,
Executors.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

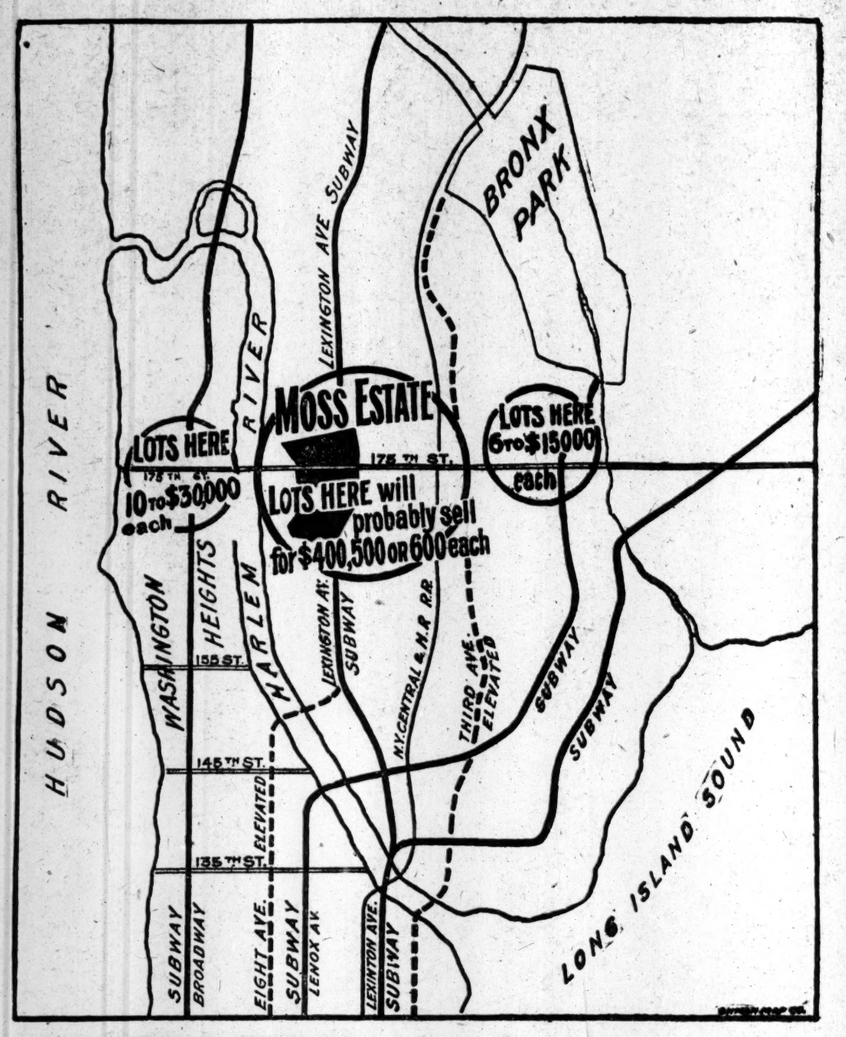
KING, FANNIE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Cardozo & Engelhard, Room 1601, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of October, 1913.

CHARLES K. BERWIN,
N. A. BERWIN,
Executors.

CARDOZO & ENGELHARD, Attorneys, for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

READ THINK ACT



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West Side Subway Running, Lots 10,000 to 30,000 dollars each.

TO THE EAST

East Side Subway Running, Lots 6,000 to 15,000 dollars each.

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Jerome Avenue Subway, building, Moss Estate Lots at any old price you choose to pay at the sale. Probably as low as 400, 500 or 600 dollars each.

WHEN THE SUBWAY is Running on Jerome Avenue, the values must rise to the price of Lots to the East and West.

YOU CANNOT HELP but see the chance to make money at this sale.

345 LOTS on the MOSS ESTATE on

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Which **MUST BE SOLD** At Auction

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OCTOBER 28, 1913

70% Can Remain on Mortgage.

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Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

31 WEST 11TH ST.,

near 5th Av.

Eight-story highest type fireproof elevator housekeeping apartment for rent October 1. Five-room-and-bath Suite AT REDUCED RENTAL.

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106 Central Park West, S. W. Corner 71st St.

6, 8, and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths.

Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

Including Refrigeration.

F.R.WOOD, W.H.DOLSON Co.

Broadway (Cor 80th Street, Telephone 3800 Schuyler

Or representative on premises.

RENT REDUCED.

7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS $720-$900.

Day and night elevator service, telephone, electric light, exceptional transit facilities; must be seen to be appreciated. Chester Court, 86 West 119th, S. E. Corner Lenox Av. J. ISRAELSON, Agent. Telephone 8770 Morningside.

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FIRST APARTMENT,

9 Rooms, tile bath, etc. Rent $70.

Also one 7-room. Apply to Janitor.

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36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED.

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVENUES

14 Story, High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.

ONLY A FEW LEFT

Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park

2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.

RENTAL $1,000 UP.

Satisfactory References Indispensable.

Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.

Dining Room on first floor. Tray service in room if desired.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

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High-class elevator apartments, seven all outside rooms, pantry, bath, maids' toilet; hall and elevator service; day and night by uniformed attendants; rent $360.

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On the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad, to BROADWAY - FLUSHING, DOUGLAS MANOR, WESTMORELAND and KENSINGTON. Through electric express trains from the Pennsylvania Station in from 20 to 29 minutes.

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Subway Station at 72d St.

Unusually attractive apartments of

6 to 11 Rooms, with 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800.

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Desirable Doctor's Apartment in the Van Dyck.

The houses are modern fireproof construction; all rooms are large and light; spacious closets. Refrigeration. Solid porcelain bathtubs, with shower appliances.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY, 71 Broadway.

THE **ADLON** THE **ALJOMOR**

7th Ave. & 54th St.

Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.

Suites of 3,4,5&6 Rooms & Bath

With Large Foyer and Reception Room

At Very Moderate Rental.

Every known appointment can be found in these spacious apartments.

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APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Select Elevator Apartments

These houses have day and night elevator service, hall attendants, telephones, electric lights. Superintendents on premises.

600 WEST 165th ST.

S. W. Cor. B'way, nr. 168th St. Subway

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7 Rooms	Most modern in finish and equipment on Washington Heights. Unusually desirable location and select environment.	8 Rooms
$900 to $1100		$1000 to $1200

3800 BROADWAY

N. E. Cor. 158th, nr. 157th St. Subway

ALTA CREST

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$480 to $540	$600 to $660	$720 to $780	$1000 to $1100

8 Rooms $1000 to $1100.

SCHINDLER & LIEBLER, Agents

Washington Heights Branch 3929 Broadway, nr. 165th St. Telephone 7232 Audubon

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy** 505 5th Av.

The Clark

1,211 Madison Av.

High Class Apartments of 9 Rooms & 2 Baths

Rents $1,800

The Meteor

77 East 89th St.

Apartments of 9 Rooms & 2 Baths

Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.

One Block from Subway Station.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths

$85 to $90

MANHATTAN—West Side.

"No. 105 West 72d Street"

Now Ready for Occupancy

APARTMENTS

4 and 5 Rooms

Housekeeping

Agent on the Premises

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Agents

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'Phone 3800 Schuyler

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3,4,5,6 ROOMS

AND BATH

EXTRA MAID'S ROOM

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162 West 54th, Corner 7th Av.

New Fireproof Building

Rents $900 to $1,700

Per Annum

Renting Agent on Premises or

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

Agents, 162 West 72d St.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

EXCEPTIONAL

SUITE

TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

Bachelor Apartments,

5 West 16th Street.

Skylight Studios.

All improvements; $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chelsea

REXMERE

328-330 West 85th Street, near Riverside.

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

4 and 5 rooms.

$600 to $1,000.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to Janitor.

AT THE URANIA,

238 West 129th St.

Five rooms, bath, all improvements; electric elevator; smartly uniformed attendants; $40. H. Nelson Phoenix, 44 Bond St.

Exclusive Apartments at Low Rentals

103 East 75th St., adjoining Park Ave., in the heart of the best residence section of the city; the best-planned 7-room housekeeping apartments, with 2 and 3 baths, on the east side. Exceptionally large living room and 3 master's bedrooms, and most conveniently planned service portion. Rents from $1,900 to $2,600. Some of the apartments are duplex. Ready for immediate occupancy. Only a few are left on account of the low rents for such excellent apartments.

116 East 58th St., just east of Park Ave. A new building which is one of the best-finished and best-planned houses in the city. Housekeeping apartments of 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 3 baths. Living room 16x22 feet, with open fireplace. Southerly apartments have wonderful amount of sunlight. Rents from $2,100 up. Also 3-room apartment at $1,000. These are the cheapest apartments of their size in the city.

130 West 57th St., near Carnegie Music Hall and the 58th St. station of the 6th Ave. Elevated. Remarkably sunny apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, with vacuum cleaning, hotel service, and in one of the finest co-operative buildings in the city; also restaurant with home cooking in the building. Rents $800 up. Also large studio, with northerly light, for rent.

829 Park Ave., southeast corner of 76th St.; thoroughly modern fireproof apartment of the best type, containing duplex and simplex apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and 2 and 3 baths; rents from $1,700 to $2,900. Every room is an outside room. The duplexes are particularly attractive and are the cheapest duplexes in the City, and give many of the advantages of a private dwelling without any of the disadvantages.

11 East 68th St., northwest corner of Madison Ave.; situated on the site of the old Marquand House, and within a few doors of the Whitney House, in the finest location in the City. An apartment house just completed with all the modern conveniences; large rooms with ample closet space. A special feature has been made of the servants' quarters. Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms with 2 baths; 8 rooms with 3 baths; 9, 12 and 13 rooms with 4 baths. Rents $2,000 to $7,000 per annum.

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27 East 62nd St., just east of Madison Ave.; new 9 story building arranged with apartments of 4 and 6 rooms and bath. An unusual opportunity for small families to obtain a home in the social center of the City at moderate prices.

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145 East 35th St., "SOUTHFIELD," situated at the lower end of Murray Hill, in a most accessible neighborhood to the theatres and new business districts. Single floor and duplex apartments of 7 large rooms with 1 and 2 baths. Rents from $1,500 to $2,500.

Pease & Elliman, Agents,

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NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

10 to 13 Rooms

3 & 4 Baths

$3,750 to $6,000

An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

40 Morningside Park East

North Corner West 118th St.

Overlooking Park

7 ROOM APARTMENTS

Advantageous Terms Obtainable Now

ST. REGIS COURT,

N. W. Cor. Broadway & 152d St.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

on 2 year leases for 3 Apartments now left

8 rooms, all facing street, So. exposure	$91.67
7 large, light rooms, facing Broadway	$70
5 rooms, beautiful river view	$55

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

The house is tenanted by quiet, refined people and only those are desired; it is under the personal management of an experienced Resident Manager, whose motto is, "cleanliness, comfort and satisfied tenants."

JAMES CONWAY, Resident Manager.

Concessions Now Being Made.

SONOMA

55TH ST. AND BROADWAY

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS

4 & 5 Rooms and Baths

IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

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High Class Apartments.

218 W. 113th, 6-7 Rooms

all improvements $600-$840.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

KINGS COURT. APARTMENT,

MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.

Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.

Premises or KAVANAGH, 608 Madison Av.

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2 and 3 rooms and bath.....$1,000 to $1,320

Elevator, service, all improvements. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Ferry, 30 Nassau St. Phone John 800.

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An Opportunity for Immediate Lease.

Lofts in a Scientifically constructed fireproof building,

121-123 East 24th Street

(NEAR 4TH AV.)

12 stories, 50 feet front, and fireproof, plus.

Sprinkling system on each floor, a fire tower; therefore low insurance.

Three elevators, swift service.

Rents $2,500

Apply to your own brokers or direct to

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61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 2 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.

RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.

See Superintendent on Premises.

Bachelor Apartments, 142 East 22d St.

Newly constructed, high class, Apartments of two rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths. Decorated to suit.

Very desirable studio, northern exposure. Moderate rents.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet East of 5th Ave.

THE MASON,

6-12 East 58th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 3 ROOMS AND BATH, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.

VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION, $1,600 and $1,650.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

2-4-5-7 Rooms and Bath.

Elevator, electric light, tile bath, etc.

Rent $35-$100 a Month

142-146 East 27th Street

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS

Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

3 rooms, $21 & up.

4 rooms, $25 & up.

5 rooms, $35 & up.

Just completed.

Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L" Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars. One block from premises.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A disturbance developed during Saturday night over Georgia and by Sunday night it had increased markedly in intensity and moved northeast to West Virginia. Practically the entire eastern half of the country is now under the influence of this disturbance, and during the last twenty-four hours it caused general rains in the Atlantic and Southern States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. Light local rains and snow have fallen in the north and middle plains States. The temperature has fallen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and is now decidedly below normal over the Mississippi Valley and the plains States. The indications are that the southern storm will move rapidly northeast and be attended by rains Monday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and local rains and snow in the upper lake region, and be followed by generally fair weather in these districts Tuesday. The weather will be colder Monday and Tuesday over the eastern half of the country, while the temperature will rise Tuesday over the Northwest States, the plains States, and the Mississippi Valley.

Frost warnings were issued Sunday morning for the plains States as far south as North Texas, and the Mississippi Valley as far south as Arkansas and Northern Mississippi.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, and on the Great Lakes, except Huron.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, increasing east; Middle Atlantic, increasing south, shifting to west; South Atlantic, brisk west; East Gulf, brisk west and northwest; West Gulf, light to moderate north.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Rain Monday. Tuesday clearing and colder; increasing east winds.

Southern New England—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday fair and colder; increasing east winds, shifting to west by Monday night.

Eastern New York—Rain Monday; colder on the coast. Tuesday clearing and colder; high, shifting winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain, followed by clearing Monday. Tuesday fair and colder; brisk and high, shifting winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk and probably high northeast, shifting to northwest, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	59	59	4 P. M.	66	57
6 A. M.	60	55	6 P. M.	66	56
9 A. M.	63	55	9 P. M.	62	59
12 M.	66	57	11 P. M.	56	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 57; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature 61 degrees at 10 P. M., minimum 53 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:10—203 Division St.; Annie Kobinsky	Trifling
7:05—130 West 81st St.; E. Refrew	$500
4:05—1,586 Madison Av.; I. Brandt	Trifling
4:45—37 to 47 Broome St.; Eagle Broom Works	Trifling
5:45—54 Forsyth St.; M. Muskin	Trifling
5:50—88 West 8th St.; R. Silverman	Trifling

Real Estate

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.

50 minutes from city; modern house; all conveniences, garage; about 2 acres; great sacrifice. Inquire, N 116 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Machinist, on account of being transferred, is compelled to sell his 6-room cottage, cellar and improvements, on nearly half acre of fine soil; will sell far below value; willing to take $12 monthly to make quick sale; would like little cash down. E. Johnson, Box 51 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; 2½ acres, on the north shore of Long Island; bargain to quick purchaser. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 4135 Rector.

Forest Hills, L. I.—12 minutes from Penn. Station; Sage Foundation plot, 60 foot front, 92 feet deep; best choice in the development; sacrifice. Room 954, 1,328 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood.—Attractive, modern house, 8 rooms, hot water heat, open fireplace; all improvements; A1 condition; 10 minutes station; bargain. Forman, Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, $25 MONTHLY. Commutation, $4.85; 8 rooms; fireplace; city conveniences; near trolley, trains; privilege buying. Owner, Room 459, 200 5th Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Farm, 90 acres; brick house; 12 rooms; spring water; modern improvements; barn, henery, maple shade, on main road and trolley line; mail delivered; 2 miles from Winsted; price $4,500. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Mortgage Loans.

$6,000.—Have this sum to place on first mtg. city property, Manhattan Island preferred; only first-class loans considered; principals only. Felix A. Donnelly, 55 Liberty St.

$10,000.—Have this sum to place on first mtg. improved city property, Manhattan Island preferred; only first-class property considered; deal with principals only. Felix A. Donnelly, 55 Liberty St.

Builder in good standing, just completing city operation, would like to borrow $15,000 on mortgage; will pay off $1,000 per month. For interview, address Box L 307 Times Downtown.

$7,000.—Have this sum to place on second mtg. Manhattan Island improved property; only gilt-edged applications considered. Felix A. Donnelly, 55 Liberty St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

231ST ST. AND BAILEY AV., Two Blocks from Subway Station. House, 9 rooms and bath, large plot, $75. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Loft, with plenty of light, size about 25x100; we can furnish power, live steam and heat; woodworker preferred. James Fagan & Son, 202 West Houston St.

86TH ST., 108 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor for physician's office; private house; services.

To Rent.—Part of office, furnished; stenographer, telephone. Room 1,112, 32 B'way.

Parlor floor and basement to let; suitable doctor or business. 328 West 23d.

Desk room to let, with all conveniences. Room 34, 45-49 William St.

Optician.—Elegant location. Inquire in store, 1,588 2d Av., corner 82d St.

New Jersey.

Eighteen lots, 45,000 square feet of land, to let for business purposes in Hoboken, N. J.; adjoining railroad, within five minutes' drive to all ferries. For particulars, write or call Koch & Bickens, 95 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., opposite City Hall.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 Broadway.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

260 Typewriters, VISIBLE and other standard makes, costing $100 each new, now being retailed $5 and up. Store, 427 Broadway, near Canal

280 Visible and other typewriters costing 100 each new, now $5 up; selling them out, 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard.

EIGHTY TYPEWRITERS,
Costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; selling out store. 393 Broadway.

Parlor, library, and living room furniture at a great bargain. Creamer, 781 8th Av.

REWARD!

$100 is offered by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement printed in it.

Lost

LOST.—$45 in bills, Saturday, Oct. 18, between 4 and 6 o'clock, vicinity 33d to 18th St., stores, Gimbel's, Steinberg's, Simpson-Crawford; traveled in 6th Av. "L." reward. Address Mrs. Hector MacCarthy, 128 West 103d St. Phone 5068 River.

LOST—A certificate, No. 9, of the common stock of the Co-Operative Grocery Company, Inc., having been stolen; all persons are warned against negotiating the same. Co-Operative Grocery Company, Inc., Tobias Scher, President.

LOST.—In Healy's restaurant, 66th St., in taxi between there and Jack's, or in Jack's, diamond bar pin. Reward and no questions for return to Room 1,103, Hotel Cumberland.

LOST.—Blue leather handbag, Saturday afternoon, Broadway, 50th to 86th St.; contents valuable only to owner; liberal reward. Apartment 9B, 251 West 92d St.

LOST.—Large and small gold mesh bag set with rubies, diamonds and sapphires; very liberal reward, no questions asked. Mrs. Steindler, 243 West 98th.

LOST.—Scarfpin, oval shape, set with 10 diamonds, blue sapphire; liberal reward. Return 707 St. Nicholas Av., apartment 61.

LOST—Seal and leopard scarf, at Palace Theatre, Wednesday evening. Liberal reward for return. Write N 109 Times.

LOST.—Gold lead pencil on Friday, lower Broadway; suitable reward. N 120 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Persian Angora cat; reward for return, Paul Thompson, 127 W. 56th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

The Pan-American Society of the United States seeks additional members. The objects of the society are to promote acquaintance between the representative men of the United States and those of the Latin-American republics, and to develop good understanding and friendship among all American peoples and Governments. Further information can be obtained from Frederic Brown, 15 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

Schools.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by experts will increase your chest 3 inches, upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 44 West 50th St. Robert Schinding.

TUTOR.—COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND ENGLISH BRANCHES; EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES. E 175 TIMES.

Pianos and Organs.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY, $100.
New pianos, $100; new players, $250. Write for booklets. United Mfrs., 108 West 34th St.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition, will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. and B'way.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apt.; six sunny rooms, overlooking Central Park; immediate possession. Tel. 1424—Riverside. Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, on 14th story; additional servant's room; rooms large; bedrooms southerly exposure. Supt., 44 West 77th St.

5 handsomely furnished large corner rooms; grand piano; near theatres; ideal downtown home in Fifties. Phone 876 Columbus.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $150 month. Archibald Rose, Agreement Morris, Rafael De Florenz, 45 East 44th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $65. Answer, Z 290 Times.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; entire second floor; two rooms, alcove, bath.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

East Side.

59th St., 55 East.—Large living room, bedroom, and bath; cheerful and attractively furnished; steam heat, electricity; facilities for light housekeeping; $50. Janitor's bell.

122 EAST 82D ST.—Five rooms and bath; eighth floor; southern exposure; attractively furnished. Apply to Superintendent, or Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.—Seclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

84th St., 11 West.—A desirable single apartment, near Park entrance; seven rooms, bath; two toilets; all light, quiet neighborhood; can be seen to-day.

118th St., 203 West.—Six rooms, $27-$32; newly decorated; all improvements; near Central and Morningside Parks; Subway, L. Janitor.

100th, 245-247 West.—Four rooms: new decorating; steam-heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88.—Cheapest rents Washington Heights; all improvements; 5-6 rooms, $28-$42; Broadway Subway to 181st. Janitor.

Riverside Drive.—Fine seven room, bath; facing Drive; $1,100. Very attractive. THE HUDSON, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 96th.

FOR LIVING OR LIGHT BUSINESS.
Large two-room floor; electricity, telephone, private; suitable dressmaker. 148 W. 82d.

Apartments of 1-2-3 rooms and bath; 26 West 43d St. and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Supt., 500 5th Av.

Beautiful spacious apartment to lease; unfurnished, with or without hotel service. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

7 large rooms; electric light; steam, etc.; $37-$41. 74 West 89th St.

East Side.

39th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room, with alcove, bedroom, and bathroom; exceptional meal service; $660 per annum.

28 EAST 55TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 890.

Artist's studio apartment with skylight; north; bedroom and bathroom; $65 per month. 146 East 39th St.

Eight large rooms and bath; heat; two-family house; 2,779 Bainbridge Av., (near 198th St.,) Bedford Park.

Sunny apartment, two rooms and bath; newly papered; rent moderate. 415 Madison Av., near 48th St.

42-44 East 126th St.—Apartments, seven large rooms, steam heat, all improvements.

Business Opportunities

For Sale—United States patent on dish washing machine, giving entire control of U. S. patent secured this year; machine does the work better than by hand; machines not expensive to manufacture; every home will want one; here is a fortune for the right party, one with the time and money to introduce and market the wonderful article; we have sample machines for demonstration. Address Perfection, 228 Bleecker St., Utica, N. Y.

COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA.
One who has occupied Federal positions and well known, owning concessions for coal and petroleum in Colombia, South America, near Panama Canal and ocean transportation, wants party to join him in exploration and development; interest for very reasonable consideration. Address X 236 Times.

A manufacturer, at present located in New York City, wishes to move his plant to a small town within 100 miles of New York, where labor is plenty; would like to hear from Boards of Trade located in desirable place. Address Manufacturer, N 112 Times.

Moving picture and vaudeville theatres, 300 seats up; conservative propositions; investigation granted. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway corner 42d St.

For Sale—An established and profitable furniture business, in one of the most thriving cities in Western Ohio; population 125,000. Address J. D. Moskowitz, Dayton, Ohio.

Retiring from Business.—Dry and fancy goods store for sale; one of Brooklyn's busy transfer corners. A snap for live man. X 290 Times.

Public stenography business for sale cheap; desirous selling immediately. L 265 Times Downtown.

Bargain!—Printing plant, almost new; must sell for hundred dollars cash. 197 9th St., Brooklyn.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Platinum. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Reliable multigraph letters, called for, delivered promptly; 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; filling in, addressing; representative submits samples; no job too large or small. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Company, 45 West 34th. Room 1,204.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; addressing, filling in, mailing; called for, delivered; very large capacity; delivered when promised. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Detectives.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 96th St.; telephone.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Attractive parlor; other rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractively furnished rooms; hot water, steam; excellent board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 40-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and attractively furnished; steam heat, electricity; facilities for light housekeeping; bachelor or lady.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths; telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Double room, with bath; single room, for business man; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; second floor; southern exposure; good table; excellent service; conveniences; references exchanged.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; other rooms; select location; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure, large and airy bath adjoining; electricity; handsomely furnished; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Office for physician or dentist; reception room adjoining; studio; also large and small rooms. 'Phone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; clean, select; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Luxurious suites; private baths; single rooms; table guest accommodated.

72D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable family; French cuisine; references; table board.

72D, 157 WEST.—Rooms; Southern exposure; near subway, "L," all surface routes; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; excellent table; telephone; moderate.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Large room, bath; excellent table; home comforts; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Beautiful sunny double room; also medium sized rooms; breakfast; telephone.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second story front room; also medium-sized rooms; references. Telephone Schuyler 7597.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Desirable second-story rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny large and medium connecting rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Large double rooms, with board; suitable gentlemen or couple; excellent table; transients.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; electricity; superior cuisine; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Double room; sunny; large closets; resting room; absolutely first class; references essential.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other room suitable for two; southern exposure.

70TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high grade, private or public baths.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable rooms, generous table; electricity, telephone; home environments; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; exceptionally moderate.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.
Neatly furnished, immaculately clean rooms; refined family; private baths; telephone; convenient transportation.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; other rooms, with private bath; meals; high-class; private.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electric light; moderate rates; references; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent cuisine, in real home; references essential. Stajer, 3509 Riverside.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Well furnished front room; refined family; gentleman, couples. Hellman.

91ST ST., 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, airy, well-heated rooms; refined family; private bath; parlor dining; references exchanged.

92D, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent table. Telephone 10002 Riverside.

92D ST., 288 WEST.—Large room, with board; elevator apartment; reference required. Telephone Anderson.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST, (The Lagrand.)—Medium and single rooms; excellent meals; table guests.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second floor front; small room; table guests. Moses.

103D ST. SUBWAY. (900 West End Av.), attractive, good-sized rooms, continuous hot water, baths. Parlor dining. Phone 2985 River.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite; twin beds; connecting bath; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway; references exchanged.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

123D ST., 114 AND 116 WEST.
Large and small rooms; excellent service; table boarders accommodated. 'Phone 88 Morningside.

187TH, 243 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; excellent board; telephone; subway.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Attractive large, double room, running water, steam heat, with excellent board, $25, two; also large parlor; rare opportunity for doctor or dentist.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden.

THE NORWOOD, 174 W. 126TH, COR. 7TH AV.; FAMILY HOTEL, RESTAURANT; EVERY ROOM STEAM HEATED; NEWLY RENOVATED; REASONABLE RATES; REFINED LOCATION.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 916.—Gentleman may obtain desirable room; perfect meals; references.

Jersey City.

MERCER ST., 126.—Five cheerful rooms; clean; well-kept house with every convenience; excellent location; five minutes from Grove St. station.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Accommodation for a congenial couple who would appreciate refined surroundings and a good home; references. Address 60 Forest Road, Prospect Park, Ridgewood, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH, 16 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large parlor; small rooms; reasonable.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Neatly furnished, airy, light, clean rooms; steam heated; refined family; all conveniences; telephone; references required.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; steam.

29TH, 118 East.—Bedroom, sitting room for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished room; bath, toilet; gentlemen; reference; $6.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; private house; terms moderate; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor bedroom; bath, electric light; phone; private house; gentleman; references exchanged.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath, phone; references.

55 East 59th St., (janitor's bell.)—Large living room, bedroom, and bath; cheerful and attractively furnished; steam heat, electricity; facilities for light housekeeping; bachelor or lady.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker, corsetiere; exceptional rooms.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

STUDIO & FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
126 EAST 80TH ST.
Breakfast when desired. Elevator in house.

West Side.

8TH ST., 26 WEST.—Gentlemen; very large studio, double room; adjoining bath; luminous private residence. Telephone Spring 3644.

23D, 423 WEST.—Suite or large and small rooms; electricity; running water; newly decorated; private family.

37TH ST., 34 WEST.
Handsomely furnished suite, two rooms and bath; electric light; private house; reasonable.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large room, reasonable to permanent parties; location very central.

46TH ST., 228 WEST.—Front or back parlor, furnished or unfurnished; electric lights; modern conveniences.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large alcove room; second floor; references.

52D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private baths; together or separately; other rooms.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom, in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

56TH ST., 234 WEST.—Newly furnished, well-kept house; large and small rooms; phone; one door from Broadway.

56TH ST., 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and single rooms; private bath.

57TH, 328 WEST. — Large, medium-sized rooms; modern improvements; Subway, L; references.

58TH, 317 WEST. (near Columbus Circle.)—Large rooms, suitable light housekeeping; also small room; concessions right party. Leonhard.

58TH ST., 854 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; continuous hot water; smaller rooms; $3.50, $5; telephone.

58TH ST., 329 WEST.—Select rooms, $3-$5; conveniences; telephone; Subway, elevated; neatly furnished.

58TH, 368 WEST.—1 $5, and 2 $2.50 rooms; elevated, Subway. Cromwell.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suite, single, double rooms, $5, $8, $10; excellent location.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Bachelor quarters, rooms, en suite or separate; private bath, shower.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single or suite; private house; bachelors only; references.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; private bath; also medium; reference.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; every convenience.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large and small; southern exposure; telephone; references.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Large front room; elevator apartment. Phone Columbus 1751. Sly.

72D ST., 128 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms en suit; "L," Subway.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; doctor's home; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 179 WEST.
Physician's office; exceptional location; also other large, elegantly appointed, sunny rooms. Telephone 3760 Columbus.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

78TH, 110 WEST. — Suite, private house; handsomely furnished, unfurnished; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath, electricity; owner's home; gentlemen.

77TH, 64 WEST (opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two; also smaller; bath; southern exposure; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; medium room; gentlemen.

78TH ST., 114 W.—Attractive southern exposed rooms with dressing rooms; bath adjoining.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny large and medium connecting rooms; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Private family will take one or two gentlemen; large room, southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines, Subway, and elevated; reference.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished, large front rooms; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway, "L."

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large, double room; light, pleasant, electricity; Subway; choicest location; small room.

79TH, 139 WEST.—A few large, handsomely furnished rooms in a quiet, refined house; no meals; reference.

80TH ST. and Broadway.—Two beautiful rooms, suite; private bath; facing Broadway; furnished or unfurnished; new elevator apartment house; near Subway; references exchanged. 'Phone Schuyler 7682.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class; private home; references.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large and small; southern, telephone; "L" and Subway; private.

82D ST., 170 WEST.—Rooms for business men; doctor's house; all conveniences; one block from elevated station. Telephone Schuyler 8409.

82D ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms in homelike apartment; quiet, airy; reasonable. Williams.

82D, 134 WEST. — Spacious room, suitable one or two; private bath; southern exposure.

82D, 146 WEST.—Sunny rooms, modern elevator apartment, for refined business people. Haskins.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

85TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite, adjoining bath; overlooking Broadway; private family; breakfast optional; gentleman preferred. Baker.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, second floor rooms; private bath; excellent neighborhood; near Riverside Drive; Subway, elevated.

86TH, (537 West End Av.) — Attractive rooms; Subway, L; breakfast optional; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park West; sunny; running water; piano and telephone. Call after 4. E'Gielse.

92D ST., 76 WEST.—Comfortable, two front rooms; piano; phone; independent entrance. Scholes.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; references; gentlemen preferred.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Two small, well-furnished connecting rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen. Hawes.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Superior home; accommodations unsurpassed; references.

95TH, 65 WEST, Rozelle.—Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

95TH, 92 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; parlor dining; table guests; "L," Subway.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, airy, sunny front room; private house; all conveniences; Subway express station; telephone.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for gentlemen; high-class elevator apartment. 5D.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Elegant, exceptionally large front rooms; running water; ample closets; adjoining bath; couple or one; excellent housekeeping; high-class elevator apartment.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside rooms; elevator; shower; phone; piano. Williams.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Newly furnished connecting front rooms; elevator apartment; telephone. Apt. 5D.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Steam, electricity; well furnished. 3583—Morningside. Clark.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Outside room overlooking Cathedral; quiet, homelike; references; fourth floor.

117TH, 618 WEST.—Attractive single room for gentlemen; apartment; married couple; no others; absolute privacy; telephone, &c. Gregory.

114TH, 102 WEST.—Near park, "L," Subway; all conveniences; $2 upward; references. Adrian.

115TH, 620 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished, desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; outside rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive. Apartment 62.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Large outside rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; modern; bath, shower; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; two gentlemen accommodated in private family; references. Apt. 2A.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Two quiet rooms; view, sunshine, all conveniences. K.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Desirable single front room; elevator, electricity, shower. Apt. 4I.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Beautiful front room, $7; high-class modern apartment; refined gentleman; no other roomers; Subway. Morn. 7760. Walsh.

119TH, 422 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny outside rooms; elevator; reasonable; apartment 21.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Attractive room, with two adults; elevator; references. Apartment 3Z.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also single; $8 up. Sherman.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; reasonable; also front suite. Rapeer.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well-heated rooms; up to date; private house; breakfast; references.

123D, 249 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; suitable two; quiet, private.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Corner apartment; all outside rooms, single or en suite; housekeeping; telephone; electricity; elevator. Weber.

124TH, 540 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large sunny room; telephone; elevator; shower. Kwartz.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Nicely furnished light room; conveniences; reasonable; subway. Apartment

SAFE TO HOLD TWOS, M'ADOO TELLS BANKS

Worth Face Value, He Says, but Treasury Won't Enter Market to Restore Parity.

DERIDES FINANCIERS' FEARS

Defending the Currency Bill, He Tells Them It Deals More Than Fairly with Bondholders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary McAdoo made known to-day in a formal statement the attitude of the Treasury Department toward the apprehension felt in the bond market and among national banks over the depreciation in the market value of Government 2 per cent. bonds. Heretofore Mr. McAdoo has declined to furnish any information for publication in response to suggestions that the Treasury should adopt some means of bringing the market value of these bonds back to par. It had been urged that he should take advantage of the provisions of the sinking fund law and another act which authorized the Treasury to purchase Government bonds in the market with the object of preventing depreciation. The contention had been made that one of these provisions was mandatory and not merely discretionary.

Secretary McAdoo's position on this important subject was disclosed in a letter, copies of which he gave to the press to-day, written by him to R. D. Duncan, Vice President of the State National Bank of Little Rock, Ark. Therein he wrote that he could not understand why any national bank should sell its 2 per cent. bonds at present quotations. He maintains that there is no danger that a large number of national banks will surrender their charters through the passage of the Currency bill, and thus force a large volume of these bonds on the market. He tells Mr. Duncan that the present market quotation for the 2s should not be taken too seriously, that the bonds are worth their full face value, and that the Government is under no legal or moral obligation to maintain the 2s at par by going into the market and buying them. Incidentally Secretary McAdoo defends the pending Currency bill, and asserts that this is not a time "to take counsel of foolish and unfounded fears."

Mr. McAdoo's Letter.

The letter reads as follows:

Washington, Oct. 18, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Duncan: I have your letter of the 13th inst., in which you inclose copy of a circular issued by bankers of St. Louis in reference to the 2 per cent. bonds.

The statements of this circular are inconsistent with the provisions of the pending Currency bill. I am surprised that a reputable banking house would sponsor a circular disclosing such a lack of information upon such an important matter. I think you may take it for granted that no currency measure is going to pass which deals unjustly with the 2 per cent. bonds. If you have read the pending measure you will see that the Government is dealing more than fairly with the holders of these securities. The bill contains the following provisions:

First—That the holders of the twos may exchange them for 3 per cent. bonds without the circulation privilege, provided the entire amount exchanged in any one year shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the outstanding twos. This is a privilege granted to the banks which they may or may not exercise, as their interest dictates. Certainly it is not a disadvantage to have this privilege.

Second—That at the end of twenty years all the outstanding twos shall be paid at par and interest. As it now stands the 2 per cent. bonds are redeemable after 1930 at the pleasure of the Government only. They are, therefore, irredeemable so long as the Government does not choose to pay them. The bill gives them a definite due date. No one would be so rash as to claim that this injures their value.

I cannot understand why any national bank should sell its bonds at present quotations. Certainly there is othing in the pending legislation to justify such action. My attention has recently been called to items appearing in various newspapers and to statements in circular letters privately distributed, calculated to cause apprehension about the 2 per cent. bonds. I do not charge that this is done for a malevolent purpose. Perhaps it is due to ignorance or to the undue zeal of persons or interests opposed to the Currency bill. I am not, however, interested in motives. I am concerned with effects. The effect of all this seems to be the creation of a belief on the part of a few nervous people that the currency measure is so bad that numbers of the national banks will go out of the system if the bill should be passed, and that a large amount of twos will, as a result, seek a market; that the market will be too narrow to absorb all the offerings, and that the price may, therefore, go very low.

No Danger of a Slump.

A reasonable amount of reflection should satisfy any one that there is no danger of this eventuality. I am quite certain that every national bank will loyally and patriotically accept the provisions of the new currency measure if it becomes law, and I think it is a reflection upon the bankers to say that they will not. Every day bankers from different parts of the country visit the Treasury Department. They express themselves with great freedom. I have yet to find one who has determined to quit the national banking system if this measure is enacted.

If a banker sells his 2 per cent. bonds upon the mere apprehension that enough national banks will go out of the system to force a large volume of these bonds on the market, he is simply taking counsel of unreasonable fear.

Even if a number of the banks should recede from the system, a very much larger number will undoubtedly remain in it, and, since the banks that remain will require a larger amount of bonds to supply the deficiency of circulation caused by those which may retire, it is reasonable to believe that there will continue to be a large demand for Government 2s to meet the needs for circulation.

The bill does not deprive the 2s of the circulation privilege. It leaves it undisturbed. Every national bank may continue to buy the 2 per cent. bonds, and take out circulation against them to the full amount of its capital stock, as provided by existing law.

The present market quotation for Government 2s should not be taken too seriously. It does not indicate real value. The President of one of the largest Southern banks was in my office recently, and told me that he desired to buy $185,000 of the 2s. He said that he was assured by New York bankers that if he gave this order to purchase at the market price it would result in advancing the price several points. I am told that even a comparatively small demand for these bonds would result in materially increasing the price, just as any pressure for sale of a comparatively small amount, when no demand happens to be in the market, may result in depressing the price.

Not Obliged to Maintain Parity.

I have had some suggestions made to me that the Government ought to maintain the 2s at par, but the Government is under no legal or moral obligation to do this. There is only one way in which the Government could do it, and that is to go into the market and buy these bonds whenever they are offered. It would have to be prepared, therefore, to take all or any part of the $700,000,000 outstanding. When a corporation, public or private, finances its requirements by the sale of long-time obligations, it contracts to pay the principal at par at maturity, to pay the interest in the meantime, and to see that the holder of the bond is secured in all the rights guaranteed by the contract. The Government is doing this literally.

Obviously, no Government or corporation can guarantee the holder of its bond against market fluctuations. The very purpose of financing its needs by the issue of long time obligations would be defeated if the Government had to use the proceeds of the sale of its bonds, or the current revenues, to sustain the market or to influence the price of its bonds. No State, municipality, or corporation would consider doing or attempting, much less contracting, to do such a thing.

I can see no ground for apprehension by the banks about the Currency bill or its effects. I am confident that the measure, when passed, will be acceptable to the country, and that it will prove of enduring benefit to the banks, to the general business interest, and to all of the people.

This is not a time to take counsel of foolish and unfounded fears, but it is a time when every citizen, regardless of class or occupation, should patriotically support the Government in its efforts to correct the manifest defects and abuses of our financial system, and to give it greater stability and security.

I have no sympathy with those who say that the bankers are so lacking in patriotism that they will refuse to accept and obey a law enacted in the interest of all the people of the country. Such statements are a reflection upon the bankers. I believe that they will be the first to come forward and help the Government make the new system a success as soon as the Senate and House act finally and the President approves the measure.

I send you under sperate cover a copy of the report of the committee of the House on the Currency bill, containing much useful and valuable information. I hope that you may find time to study it carefully.

I have written you quite fully, and have touched on some phases of this question not raised by your inquiry, but I thought it was just as well to cover the ground. Very sincerely,

W. G. McADOO.

R. D. Duncan, Esq., Vice President and Cashier, State National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.

Snowstorm in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 19.—A severe snowstorm, the first of the season, broke over the Red River Valley shortly after midnight. In half an hour an inch of snow covered the streets of this city.

MANY BRONX BURGLARIES.

Householders Complain of a Lack of Police Protection.

Although the police are under instructions not to make public the list of burglaries, the householders of the Bronx are uncomfortably aware that burglars are working overtime in that big borough and reaping a harvest. Of the many cases that occurred during the past week seven have been brought to light.

Matthew B. Brennan of 834 East 155th Street lost $200 worth of goods, Joseph F. Carney of 726 Beck Street had a $1,000 loss, Morris Branner of 1,118 Kelly Street lost $500 worth of his household things, burglars made way with articles worth $300 from the home of Joseph Kimmel, at 790 East 150th Street; Joseph Schwarzberg's home, at 940 Hoe Avenue, was entered by men who made off with property worth $500, and a $200 haul was made at Max Greenberg's home, at 780 East 182d Street. The burglars who visited Harry Edward, at 720 Beck Street, had packed up $1,000 worth of silverware and other articles when they were scared away.

There is much complaint in the Bronx over the fact that five years ago, when the people of the Bronx numbered about 300,000, the detective force was fifty men, whereas to-day, when the Bronx has a population of 600,000 spread over its enormous area, the detective force assigned to the borough numbers only twenty-five men under Acting Captain Price.

Cardinal Farley Dedicates Church.

Cardinal Farley dedicated yesterday morning the new church and parish school of St. Gregory the Great, in West Ninetieth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The Cardinal in his address said he was opposed to extravagance in the acquirement of church property, and he complimented Father James Fitzsimmons, pastor of St. Gregory's, for the economical methods he had employed to build the new edifice. The parish school, he said, was the right hand of the Church, and he was glad that St. Gregory's had opened one.

Most Important Is Permanence of Tone

The most important thing to consider in the selection of a Piano is whether the tone will be permanent. For forty-two years the remarkable purity, volume, brilliancy, resonance and sustained power of Sohmer tone has withstood the test of the hardest usage.

Sohmer Piano

The Piano of Permanent Tone

The Hardest Test of All

The hardest test that any piano is asked to undergo is the rough handling and continuous hard usage received in a theatre.

For many years the Sohmer has been used by a vast majority of the leading New York theatres. This is because the Sohmer is the one piano which can stand this gruelling test.

A Lifetime Purchase

A piano is to most people the purchase of a lifetime.

You can buy many pianos for less than the Sohmer costs you, but you cannot get a truly artistic instrument—an instrument produced by master builders—an instrument that will retain its tone for years to come—at a lower price than is asked for the Sohmer.

An Invitation

We invite every music lover—every man or woman interested in pianos—to come to our showrooms and try the Sohmer personally, or hear a performance. A visit carries no obligation, and will surely be worth your while.

Booklet on Request.

If not convenient to call, write to-day for a copy of our new booklet, "The Pith of the Piano Problem," which tells in a simple, easy-to-understand way, how to judge a piano. A postal will do. Send it to-day. Address Dept. C.

You can purchase a Sohmer Upright, new, for as little as $450; slightly used instruments of the same style for $350. Convenient terms.

Sohmer & Co. Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

Piano and Player Piano Makers *Music Roll Service*

THE SUITS for YOUNG MEN

STYLE

is our hobby—some of the best dressed men in New York are our customers, because they don't have to pay high prices and they know our suits have just the right snap and dash.

VALUE

We make our own clothing—our rent is low—our expenses small—that's why our $15 Suits equal Suits sold elsewhere at $18, and our $25 Suits equal Suits sold elsewhere at $30—with proportionate savings at all other prices.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 st. at 8 Ave.

Save Your Income Tax!

You can easily save $50 to $60 a year without sacrificing fit, or style, or wear, by buying here.

Suit or Overcoat $25

To measure. A thousand patterns that would cost $35 to $50 elsewhere.

Samples and book of Style Suggestions mailed upon request.

Broadway & Ninth Street **Arnheim**

ELMENDORF
CARNEGIE HALL—57 ST.
5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30.
5 MONDAY MATINEES, 2:15.
TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD
Oct. 26 & 27.....CEYLON
Nov. 2 & 3.....SOUTHERN INDIA
Nov. 9 & 10.....WESTERN INDIA
Nov. 16 & 17.....EASTERN INDIA
Nov. 23 & 24.....JAVA
COURSE TICKETS $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
NOW OPEN (CLOSES WEDNESDAY)
SINGLE TICKETS $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.
Sale Opens Next Thursday.

E. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1.
23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., nr. 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av.
Tyrone Power & Co. Harry Kelly & Lee Harrison, Libonati, and others.
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THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS. IT TO IT. A GREAT SHOW, 3 TIMES DAILY FROM 11 TO 11. 12 BIG ACTS.
Columbia B'way & 47th. TROCADERO Burlesquers Mat. To-day.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE BEAUTY PARADE.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Honor of Your Presence is Requested.

YES, this is an invitation—and we want you to understand that there is a very hearty welcome awaiting you here. And this welcome means considerably more to you than an expression of our delight at seeing you—

For in order that we may show our appreciation of the friendship of those who attend our Birthday party we continue to offer some

$25, $28, $30 and $35
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Fall Suits at $19.50

These suits are among the most attractive garments ever shown in New York. Each of them is worth a little more than its original price, when judged by the standards of merchandise that obtain elsewhere.

And if you want to see what is really *new* in men's clothes, come to a Wallach Store. For instance, come in and try on one of our Balmaccan overcoats—trying on costs nothing—and you will see yourself in the smartest looking coat you ever had on.

Suits $18 to $50 Overcoats $18 to $75

1913 NOVEMBER 1913

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2				7	8
9				14	15
16				21	22
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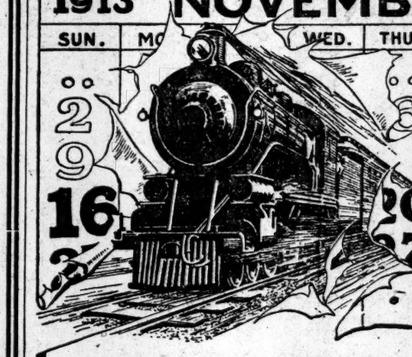

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¶ Perpetual sunshine and springtime; surf bathing, golf, tennis, polo and mountain climbing—all outdoor sports enjoyed under ideal conditions.

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New Orleans—Los Angeles—San Francisco

Choice of water or rail routes from Eastern Points

Oil burning locomotives. Rock ballasted road bed. No cinders. No dust. Automatic electrical block safety signals.

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Here We Have Some Real Thrills

MYSTERIES that happen mostly underground are revealed by a model coal mine. You can watch the process of mining from the time the anthracite is taken from the galleries until it is refined in the breakers and dumped into electric cars to be carried to the freight yards. This is another of the twelve Government exhibits arranged for by **The New York Edison Company** at the

Electrical Exposition and Motor Show
Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave and 46th St
11 a m to 11 p m **All this week**

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
First Sunday Aft., Oct. 26, at 3.
Soloist. Mme. GADSKI
Symphony No. 5 and Air from Jeanne d'Arc, Tschaikowsky. Concerto for Strings, Vivaldi; Songs, Wagner; Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1, Enesco.
Seats on sale Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

LOUDON CHARLTON Announces —HAROLD— **BAUER**
MASTER PIANIST
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 25, at 3.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 22, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL BY ETHEL **NEWCOMB**
50c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. — Julius Steger & Co. in "The Warning," Three Keatons, Willa Holt Wakefield, 7 oth.
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. — Valeska Suratt & Co., Harry Tighe & Co., Ethel Green, Melville & Biggins.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mats. 25c. — Wm. A. Brady's "Beauty Is Only Skin Deep," Vanderbilt & Moore & 8 Big Acts.
HARLEM 125th St., nr. 7th Av. Stock Co. in "THE GRAIN OF DUST." OPERA HOUSE. Daily Mats. 10-25. Eves. 15-50c.
BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4th, at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4th, at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.
American Roof — 42 St. & 3 Ave. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. TEAM HEATED. OPEN ALL WINTER. Porter J. White & Co., Kenny & Hollis, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Harden & Bertin & 6 others. BILLS CHANGED MONDAY & THURSDAY. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c.
BIJOU B'WAY, TO-DAY, 2-4-7-9-P. M. 30TH ST. ALL SEATS RES'D 25c. GEORGE KLEINE presents THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
WALLACK'S TWICE DAILY 2:10 & 8:20. 25c., 50c., $1.00. THE BIG GENUINE PHOTO-DRAMA. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Extra Matinee Election Day, Nov. 4th. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Popular Mat. Wed. 50c. to 1.50. THE MUSICAL TRIUMPH ADELE. Extra Matinee Election Day.
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th Op'g. Tues., Oct. 28. Phone 6240 Bryant. A Fantasy with Music. PRUNELLA With Marguerite Clark. Box Office Opens Thursday, Oct. 23.
Ad. Philipp & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. ROBERT HILLIARD "THE ARGYLE CASE."
PALACE B'way & 47th St. DAILY MATINEE 25c-50c-75c Eves. 25c to $1.00. ETHEL LEVEY
Amelia Stone & Armand Kalisz, Paul Morton & Naomi Glass, Bankoff and Girlie, Moran & Wiser, Armstrong & Ford, Martin & Sabrini, Maxine Bros. & Bobby, and MARIE LLOYD with NEW SONGS
MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO-NIGHT MRS. PANKHURST Seats on Sale Box Office. Tel. 5100 Madison.
JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 Miss Sawyer & Mr. Sebastian, Marr & Millers, Octogenarian Turkey Trotters, 30 Others. FREE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS
METROPOLITAN Op. House. Mon., Nov. 3. MATINEE & NIGHT—2 PERFORMANCES ONLY. and Her Russian Imperial Ballet. PAVLOWA
Prices 50c. to $2.50. Seats now at Box Office.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 63D ST. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. To-night, "Jewels of the Madonna," in Italian. Balance week, "Madam Butterfly," in English. POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night.
ACADEMY 14th St., Irv. Pl. 10-20-30. Mat. Daily A Romance of the Underworld.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Popular Priced Matinee Wed. Regular Mat. Sat. HER OWN MONEY By Mark Swan Next—When Dreams Come True.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through the Panama Canal.
WINTER GARDEN 50th ST. & B'WAY EVES. at 8. Last 2 Weeks. $1 Mat. To-M'w, 2d Edition. The PASSING SHOW of 1913
SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Matinee Saturday at 2. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) TO-NIGHT at 8 and all week. First Revival of Shaw's "CAESAR and CLEOPATRA" 27, 29, Mat. Nov. 1, "Hamlet"; 28, "Mice & Men"
44TH ST. MUSIC HALL SEATS THURS. OPENING MONDAY, MAT., OCT. 27. "Glimpse of the Great White Way" Daily Mats., 25c to $1. Evs. 25c to $1.50. Sam Bernard & Co. of Fifty. Carmen Ballet of 100, with Bolero. Hoff & Von Busing. Mado Minty. Tortajada. Agoust Company Schwarz Co.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way. Evening 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ARNOLD BENNETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY THE GREAT ADVENTURE REPEATS ITS LONDON SUCCESS
Makes a very amusing evening's entertainment.—*Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.*
Fresh in idea, plentifully seasoned with humorous satire—*Eve. Post.*
LYRIC Theatre, Beginning THURS. EVE. Seats Now. THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT By Christy Mathewson & Rida Johnson Young.
48th ST. THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. If you loved your wife and caught her doing the greatest wrong WOULD YOU FORGIVE OR KILL HER? *Get Your Answer In* TO-DAY with EDWIN ARDEN, EMILY STEVENS, MARIE WAINWRIGHT, ETC.
39TH STREET THEATRE. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20. AT BAY Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
CASINO Evenings 8:10. Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. De Wolf Hopper—Miss Caprice With George MacFarlane.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Sharp. E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE. TO-NIGHT—"Much Ado About Nothing"; Tues. Night, "Hamlet"; Wed. Mat., "If I Were King"; Wed. Evg., "Taming of the Shrew"; Thurs. Evg., "Macbeth"; Fri. Evg., "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Much Ado About Nothing"; Sat. Night, "Romeo and Juliet." Prices, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
PLAYHOUSE 48 E of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. The Family Cupboard
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE LURE Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
THEATRE OF THRILLS.
Princess 39th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride," "Felice," "The Black Mask," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."
COMEDY Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:30. BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE JOHN BARRYMORE and MARY YOUNG.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 49 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART"
Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3rd Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'rw 25c-50c. Snow White & 7 Dwarfs
WEST END 125th St. W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. JOSEPH SANTLEY When Dreams Come True

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:10. LAST 8 TIMES JOHN DREW
J. M. BARRIE'S THE WILL C. Haddon Chambers' The Tyranny of Tears TUES., OCT. 28—SEATS THURS. ETHEL BARRYMORE in TANTE
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:15. Wed. Mat. Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams In season's best Musical Comedy. THE DOLL GIRL Including J. M. Barrie's new Skit, "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. LAST 8 TIMES, WM. Collier in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, WHO'S WHO? NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURS., JOHN MASON in INDIAN SUMMER
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:30. GRACE GEORGE In J. M. BARRIE'S STERLING PLAY, HALF AN HOUR Preceded by Stanley Houghton's 3-act comedy, THE YOUNGER GENERATION
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:00. "Tuneful, Dainty and in Good Taste."—World. DONALD BRIAN and London Musical Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET In the N. Y.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:15. Wed. Mat., Popular Prices, 50c. to $1.50. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT "Would make a Sphinx laugh."—American.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Beginning TO-NIGHT Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:20. THE LOVE LEASH GRACE FILKINS and Superior Cast.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4 at 2:25. THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.
New Amsterdam West 42d St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Masterpiece SWEETHEARTS
GEO. M. COHAN'S Popular Mat. Wed. THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Extra Mat. Nov. 4th. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Cohan & Harris' ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Extra Mat. Election Day.
GAIETY ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4th, 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE.
Grand 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Wed., 25 & 50c. H. B. WARNER, "The Ghost Breaker."

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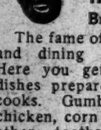
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